The China Weekly REVIEW

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IN THIS ISSUE

Some Significant Elements in the Sino-Japanese Situation in Manchuria

Japanese Army "Sits Tight" While a Puzzled World Admonishes

Japan's Part in the Insidious "Independence" Movements

Extraterritoriality and Invasion

The British Pound to Be "Stabilized"?

Canton-Nanking Peace Nearer

Chinese Medical Students and Faculty to Suspend Studies to Engage in Flood Relief

October 10---China's Independence Day

An Appeal to the United States on Behalf of China . . . . . By Victor Frene

The Truth About Opium Monopolies . . . . . By R. Y. Lo

Nakamura, Extraterritoriality, and the Invasion . . . . . By Harry Paxton Howard

How Can Chinese Students Serve Their Country? . . . . . By Paul K. Whang

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 40) . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

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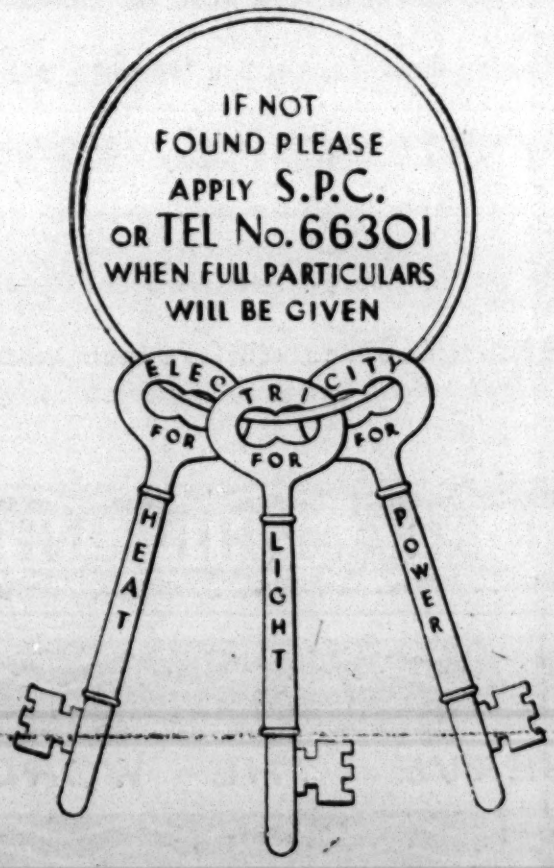

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Japan's Part in the Insidious "Independence" Movements 243
Extraterritoriality and Invasion 244
Minseito Government Likely to Fall 245
The British Pound to Be "Stabilized"?..... 246
Some Significant Elements in the Sino-Japanese Situation in Manchuria 246
Japanese Army "Sits Tight" While a Puzzled World Admonishes 249
Canton-Nanking Peace Nearer—Gen. Chen Ming-shu Arrives at Nanking..... 253

Special Articles

Future Eastern Governments and Republicanism .... By Li Tsun Cheung 255
October 10—China's Independence Day..... 256
Chinese Medical Students and Faculty to Suspend Studies to Engage in Flood Relief..... 257
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons ..... (Lesson No. 40).....By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg 259
An Appeal to the United States on Behalf of China..... ..... By Victor Frene 260
The Truth About Opium Monopolies ..... By R. Y. Lo 261
Nakamura, Extraterritoriality, and the Invasion .... By Harry Paxton Howard 264
How Can Chinese Students Serve Their Country? ....By Paul K. Whang 266
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction 268
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 272
Men and Events..... 276
Who's Who in China 277
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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JAPAN'S PART IN THE INSIDIOUS "INDEPENDENCE" MOVEMENTS

JAPAN is rapidly consolidating her position in Manchuria and unless the League of Nations finds some urgent means of getting her out Manchuria is virtually "lost property" to China. While her military forces have spent a month terrorising the country, disarming Chinese troops, thieving military stores and ammunition, seizing and running for her own profit Chinese railways, Japan also has been busy like the proverbial snake in the grass. There are coming into being all over Manchuria, Chinese Committees of Japan puppets all calling the same cry, "Independence."

It is very significant how this independence movement has followed in the steps of Japanese occupation. It is more than significant how Japan has been aiding the movement with arms and ammunition.

Reuter from Peking on October 7 reported the receipt by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters of a very important telegram. This message stated that five trains laden with munitions and guarded by Japanese troops reached Ikusu station on the borders of Inner Mongolia during hours of darkness on Oct. 2. The station lights were turned off and the station staff imprisoned while the munitions were unloaded by the Japanese troops into Mongol carts and driven off into Inner Mongolia for Mongol chiefs to prosecute an "independence" movement against China. Similar cargoes arrived early this month at small stations near Taonan and were despatched into Inner Mongolia and to Tahao where is stationed a large body of Mongol troops under Mongol returned students educated in Japan. These arms are those stolen from the Mukden Arsenal by the Japanese forces.

Every town of any size in Manchuria has had its local government reorganised and an independence movement started within it. It is very obvious that if these movements were not fostered by the Japanese they could not exist. Obviously they are pro-Japanese or they would never have materialised. Being pro-Japanese obviously they are anti-Chang Hsueh-liang.

Reports from Tokyo carried by *Reuter* and others have stated that Japan will not withdraw

her troops from Manchuria until such time as China can prove her ability to protect Japanese lives and property. China naturally enough is not going to take responsibility for peace and order in Manchuria until such time as the Japanese troops withdraw. Obviously it is impossible for Chinese and Japanese troops to come within rifle distance of each other as there will be more hostilities—from the Japanese. Maybe that is what the Japanese would like. The Japanese, state Tokyo press despatches, believe that the local Chinese peace maintenance organisations throughout Manchuria, organised and fostered by the Japanese, are capable of maintaining peace and order and willing to do so but are fearful of reprisals if Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang returns to Mukden, "as these organisations are mainly composed of anti-Chang Hsueh-liang elements." Could Japan damn herself more? It is an admission that she has allowed and, it is charged, fostered, local government organisations which are seditious to the Government of Manchuria, which government the Japanese threw out by force of arms on September 18.

Nothing can be more obvious than that the Japanese are determined to prevent the return of Chang Hsueh-liang if that is possible because they desire a ruler in Manchuria who will be their tool and assist them towards the eventual annexation of Manchuria. Do not the facts point to Japan's desire and intention to establish independent states in Manchuria, and in Mongolia so far as Russia will permit her, preparatory to annexing them as she did Korea? The sheer effrontery of a demand by the Japanese military authorities for the removal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of another country.

Japanese nationals have always been safer in Chinese territory than have Chinese nationals in Japanese territory. Was it not this summer that saw hundreds of innocent and peaceful Chinese massacred in Korea when the Japanese authorities were incapable of maintaining peace and order in their own territory? In face of that criminal failure has Japan any right to ravish a foreign country and interfere in its administration on the sole plea of one military officer murdered by a robber and the still unsubstantiated story of a broken railway?

Japan is trading upon the weakness of a neighboring country. There is not another country in the world to which she dare do a hundredth part of what she has done to China in Manchuria. She has not the courage to admit what is patent to all that she is trying to seize Manchuria permanently for the simple reason that she wants it and is strong enough to take it.

These independence movements fostered by Japan constitute the peaceful penetration working under the wing of the militarists occupying and strangling the country. When China regains control of Manchuria, which, thanks to the League, she may yet do, these movements and civil governments set up by the Japanese must be cut out by the root if Japanese power is not to spread like the tentacles of a cancer over all Manchuria and Mongolia.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND INVASION

AN ARTICLE elsewhere in this week's issue, on the Nakamura case, brings out a most striking point in the present situation in China,—that China has no power whatever to stop subversive activities by agents of extraterritorial countries. Were Japanese agents to go to Nanking to map out the city, bring together such subversive elements as they could, and plan a combined military attack from outside and an uprising from within so as to establish a pro-Japanese Government, the Chinese authorities would be completely powerless to interfere—legally—with their activities.

This is a most extraordinary situation, but it is one that actually exists under extraterritoriality, There is no doubt that Japanese agents have been and are busy throughout the length and breadth of China, carrying on work for their government or for the military direct. There is no doubt that there were thousands of them carrying on such work in Manchuria, for many months if not years, in preparation for the present coup. There is no doubt that they planned and organized the whole business right under the noses of Chinese authorities who were powerless to interfere with them,—except by such drastic action as with Nakamura, which action all good Diehards bitterly condemn.

The execution of military spies is accepted in the West as a natural thing. It is one of the risks of the profession. But here we have these gentlemen operating with complete impunity, planning an occupation which involves the death of thousands of Chinese, and would have killed far more had the Chinese not adopted a non-resistant policy. And at the same time as these agents are operating in security, other subjects of the Japanese empire are murdering Chinese in the streets of Korea. And on top of this we are told again of the insecurity of life in China!

It is difficult to picture a parallel case in the West, but we need not go far. Let us picture—a Soviet spy in Korea, traveling as was Nakamura in Manchuria, ostensibly a scholar engaged in geographical studies and receiving the usual protection from the authorities. Let us assume his arrest on suspicion, the discovery of his military rank and that he was on military duty, and the gaining of information showing conclusively that he was on a mission connected with a planned invasion of the country by Soviet forces in collaboration with anti-government Koreans. Let us assume furthermore that on the immediate program was the massacre of a hundred and forty Japanese civilians in Russian cities.

What, we wonder, would have been the treatment of this agent? Military spies in peace time are entitled to a trial, we believe, and are not liable to be shot under ordinary conditions. But what would have happened to an agent who was found to be a key man in a scheme of this kind? Would the Japanese authorities have smilingly apologized and let him go to carry on his schemes? In judging the right or wrong of the fate of Nakamura, it might be well to ask this question: What would the Japanese authorities have done in a case corresponding to that of Nakamura?

The question, indeed, may be put to other nationals as well. What would you recommend, Mr. Law-Abiding Reader, whatever your nationality, if you happened to find that a foreigner in your country, posing as a scholar, were in fact a military spy, and engaged in a plan involving the immediate massacre of over a hundred of your countrymen, and a little later the occupation of a considerable slice of your country and the ruthless killing of all who stood in the way. Would you remain legal and law-abiding, and smilingly assist and protect him in his work?

The answer might be that the man should be turned over to the proper authorities. But suppose the authorities were unable or unwilling to legally act. Suppose the man represented too powerful a country to be legally touched. Should he be permitted to carry on his work in perfect safety and perfect security?

This is a matter of personal reaction to the case. Think, however, of what it would mean if your country was absolutely powerless to touch an agent of this kind, or to interfere with his activities. Think what it would mean if he were above the law of your country and subject only to his own courts,—courts which could not possibly punish him for carrying out the orders of his military superiors. What then?

The fact is now clear that the system of extraterritoriality makes it possible for Japan to plan in perfect security any move she desires in China. And this is a thing for every other Power to consider. Japan is the great Far Eastern Power today, but still a little lower than America and Britain as a World Power. But what will she be with Manchuria as a granary, and with every opportunity and privilege for intrigues and military adventures in the enormous country of China, with a population four times that of the United States and approximately equal to all Europe? Will other extraterritorial nations continue to co-operate by maintaining extraterritoriality, and with it the inviolability of Japan's spies and secret agents in China? Extraterritoriality is clearly the forerunner and the training ground for Japanese invasion and intrigue, and ultimate annexation.

MINSEITO GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO FALL

IT would be a very gratifying development if the Minseito Government now in power in Tokyo should fall from power in the middle of its attempt to seize Manchuria for a Japanese province. That possibility is very much to the fore, not so much because of dissensions in the Cabinet over the Manchurian trouble but because of the Government's economic policy and the steadfastness of Mr. Inouye, the Finance Minister, in his view that the gold embargo should not be re-imposed.

The position is a curious one. The Minseito holds a majority in the Diet and yet cannot hold itself together. Mr. Inouye is being severely criticised because he insists upon retrenchment and economy and drastic pruning of Government expediture. Gold is flowing in a rapid stream out of Tokyo into New York and many business men and politicians are demanding the embargo back again. Mr. Inouye says "no" and it is indicated by *Reuter* messages out of Tokyo that if Mr. Inouye has to give way on either the gold embargo or his policy of retrenchment he will resign and probably carry the Ministry with him, particularly as Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, is reported to be thinking of resignation and has merely refrained from relinquishing his portfolio because of the bad international reaction it would have abroad while Manchuria is still in turmoil.

What then will be the position? The normal course would be for the Seiyukai to form a Government but it has a minority in the Diet and therefore a general election to try and secure a majority would be necessary. But that majority probably could not be secured. The recent prefectural elections showed overwhelming majorities for the Minseito candidates everywhere and there seems no reason to doubt that a general election would show the same result. Moreover the Seiyukai has not yet lived down the obloquy and criticism it achieved during the ministry of General Baron Tanaka and it is doubtful if this party, in such circumstances, is likely to be anxious to jump in and deal with the many serious problems now facing the country.

So that if Baron Wakatsuki resigns with his Ministry it is likely that the present craze for "National" governments will play a hand in the game in Tokyo. The leader of such a National Government, it is suggested, is General Ugaki, Minister for War under Mr. Hamaguchi and now Governor-General of Korea, a Minseito man who is alleged to have high ambitions in the political world.

Both big political parties in Japan are believed to have considerable confidence in General Ugaki. What the attitude of a Ugaki cabinet would be towards China remains to be seen but the fact of a change of Government may possibly lead to a temporary halt in the Manchurian annexation plan and give China a chance to regain control of that disputed territory. General Minami, Minister of War in the present Minseito Cabinet, is the firebrand of the present Japanese attack on China's rights and privileges in her own territory and his removal from office would bring a great sigh of relief on this side of the Yellow Sea. That he has been all along forcing the hand of the Foreign Office has been only too patent from despatches coming out of Tokyo, and with Baron Wakatsuki being more or less a lay figure in the Cabinet General Minami seems to have assumed its real leadership. The manner in which he has been able to force his colleagues to give post facto recognition to various outrages in Manchuria has been a striking comment on the lack of cohesion in the Japanese cabinet and the lack of power of the civilian elements in it which should be in control. Baron Wakatsuki is Premier of his cabinet only in name. The present Minseito cabinet is Japanese militarism run riot and the sooner it is on the dust heap of fallen ministries the better—both for Japan in her international relations, and for China in her domestic affairs and problems.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier, has been having important consulations with three former Premiers of Japan. No doubt he has been seeking advice as to what course he should pursue in the present rough seas he finds about him. He may realise that his military "colleague" has

him in his power and therefore will give up the ghost of government early. He can't do it too early for China.

THE BRITISH POUND TO BE "STABILIZED?"

TELEGRAMS from Europe during the week indicated that after the British elections, which are taking place this month, attempts will be made to "stabilize" the English pound—which in plain words will mean that people having their funds in British money will have to lose permanently the difference between U. S. $4.87 and the value at which it will be "stabilized", probably the equivalent of U. S. $4. Previous examples of "stabilization" were when the franc was put down to a value of just under four American cents, instead of its old value of just over 19 American cents, so that people who had their funds in francs, lost on each franc something like fifteen gold cents; and also a somewhat similar process with the Italian lira. The Germans, of course, went the limit—they simply repudiated the whole value of the mark, and started all over. The Russians first repudiated the Czarist rouble, then the Kerensky rouble, starting fresh each time. The present Soviet rouble is also about due for repudiation —or possibly only "stabilization"—again as its value outside of Russia is very small indeed. Thus, it will be seen, as regards those currencies which have been tampered with, those who have pinned their faith to the British standard have come out best. However, in case the future financial balance of Britain should not improve materially there still remains the possibility that the new "stabilized" pound will sag again, and then there would follow a repetition of the "stabilization" process.

Some Significant Elements in the Sino-Japanese Situation in Manchuria

(Special Correspondence—Written at Mukden on Oct. 9)

WEN Shih-tsun, who served for many years as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, but who is now engaged in business in Harbin recently passed through Mukden on his way to Shanghai. In a conversation with foreign friends in Mukden, Mr. Wen stated that there were two significant elements concerned with Soviet Russian and Japanese military aggression in Manchuria. In 1929 the Soviet Russians launched their military drive into Chinese territory on the day following the outbreak of the Yen-Feng rebellion against the Central Government at Nanking. In other words, the Russians were closely watching the trend of of events in Chinese politics and when Yen and Feng opened hostilities in northern Honan in 1929, the Soviet troops received orders to invade Chinese territory and crossed the North Manchurian border on the next day following the reopening of civil war by the Yen-Feng combination in North China. Turning to the recent Japanese action in South Manchuria, Mr. Wen said there was a further significant connection between Japan's aggressive tactics and Chinese domestic politics. For example the Hongkong and Canton newspapers reported during the week ending Sept. 12 that Cantonese troops had actually invaded Hunan province and occupied several towns, previously under the control of the Central Government. These troops later were withdrawn, but the Cantonese advance into Hunan was generally looked upon as a reopening of the civil war and dispatches were sent to newspapers abroad to this effect. The Japanese undoubtedly were in close touch with the Canton situation, hence it was of undoubted significance that the Japanese military move into South Manchuria occurred on Sept. 18 or less than a week later. Of course there is no documentary proof that Soviet Russia and Japan timed their military movements to accord with domestic conflicts within China, but the fact that China's aggressive neighbors always have taken advantage of domestic discord in China to improve their positions, should be of some significance to intelligent Chinese who are searching their minds for a solution to the present complications of their country. Everybody realizes that China is weak from the standpoint of modern military defense, but the real cause of China's national weakness may be summarized in two words, DOMESTIC DISCORD, or the apparent inability of the leaders of the country to compose their differences and organize a unified central government. No foreign country would think of launching an unprovoked attack on China if the leaders of that country knew that the Chinese people and their leaders would unite as one man against the foreign invader.

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Editorial comment from the home American newspapers which has been telegraphed back to China has called attention to the fact that Japan selected an excellent time, internationally speaking, for launching her drive into Chinese territory. Domestic economic and political complications all over the world made it extremely difficult for any country to give China much practical assistance. In many ways the world situation was somewhat similar to conditions in 1915 when Japan presented the notorious Twenty-One Demands. At that time the various nations were involved in the World War and no nation was in a position to give China much assistance against the aggressive tactics of her powerful neighbor. Now we have it from one of Japan's protagonists that what is occurring today in South Manchuria is nothing more nor less than an extension of and carrying out of the same Twenty-One Demands, originally presented in 1915. The Japanese military party may be blind to world tendencies in some respects but no one can accuse them of not knowing what they want or of not knowing when world conditions are pro-

pitious for putting over their major ambitions. Conditions were favorable for the Japanese move from two important standpoints: the world situation and conditions prevailing in China, for not only was China involved in serious domestic political complications, but was also paralyzed by the worst flood disaster that had afflicted the country in centuries.

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Much has been written in Japan and abroad regarding the domestic political struggle in Japan between the military party and the liberal civilian government, which has been credited with partial responsibility for the Japanese military aggression in South Manchuria. But little has appeared regarding the peculiarly favorable conditions which existed from the standpoint of Japanese military personnel occupying "key" positions which made the Japanese move possible and also contributed toward the efficient accomplishment of the action. General Minami, Minister of War, who was personally responsible for the "strong" policy is an "old China hand," meaning by this that he was well experienced in Chinese affairs. Gen. Minami served for many years as commander of the Japanese forces in the Kwantung leased territory and also in Korea and according to report had once served either as military attache at the Japanese Legation in Peiping or as military adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling in Mukden. General Minami therefore knew his China, or at least that important part of it in which the Japanese military party is particularly interested. And this wasn't all: The other two ranking Japanese military commanders in South Manchuria, Lieutenant-General Honjo, and Col. Doihara, also long experienced in Chinese affairs are close associates and personal friends of Gen. Minami, the War Minister in Tokyo. Gen. Honjo, who at the beginning of the present conflict was commander of the Japanese so-called "Kwantung Garrison Army," with headquarters at Port Arthur, has had twenty-five years military experience on Chinese soil, serving on various occasions as military attache at the Japanese Legation in Peiping and as commander of the Japanese troops in South Manchuria and in Korea. Gen. Honjo is now commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in South Manchuria and has his headquarters in the Japanese Concession at Mukden. Gen. Doihara, the third of the triumvirate of important Japanese military men responsible for Japanese activities in South Manchuria, was stationed in Mukden at the beginning of the present complications. His title was "Chief of the Military Liason Office in Mukden," meaning that he was the connecting link between the Chinese administration in Manchuria and the Japanese military headquarters at Port Arthur and the War Office in Tokyo. Actually he was a sort of military observer in South Manchuria in close contact with the office of the Chinese Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Army. As these lines are written, Col. Doihara is acting mayor of the occupied Chinese city of Mukden. In the event the Japanese military party is able to accomplish its major ambition and carve out a new colony in South Manchuria, the probabilities are that Col. Doihara may become the first "governor-general." Japanese military men in South Manchuria are already beginning to speak of "Kwantung Province," whereas they previously used the term, "Kwantung Leased Area."

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Students of Sino-Japanese politics affecting Manchuria will ultimately be able to piece the situation together into a connected story—a story showing how the Japanese military party precipitated a war situation in order to prevent its influence from being undermined at home and abroad. Opposition newspapers in Japan as well as the American and British papers published in Tokyo and Kobe have reported that the Japanese military party had three objects in view in "steaming-up" the so-called Manchurian and Mongolian questions into a major political issue in Japan that resulted in the military party gaining the upper hand in the Tokyo Government. These three objects were: Prevention of contemplated cuts in Japanese military expenditures, which if put into effect would have ham-strung the Japanese military party; Prevention of the Japanese Government from agreeing to further cuts in armament at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Geneva; Blocking of the so-called "friendship" or conciliatory policy of the Tokyo Government toward China, which the Japanese military authorities believed was responsible for the loss of prestige of the Japanese Army stationed on Chinese soil, with consequent loss of Japan's so-called "special rights and interests" in Manchuria and Mongolia. Space is too limited for a detailed discussion of these questions in these columns, but there are certain outstanding elements which are of interest in piecing the story together, some of which appear in the preceding paragraphs. Although the so-called Mukden incident, involving the alleged blowing up of the South Manchuria Railway tracks by Chinese soldiers did not occur until Sept. 18, the coming events were forecasted in Tokyo as early as last July when Gen. Minami, Minister of War, delivered a strong address wherein he emphasized the gravity of the situation in Manchuria and Mongolia and challenged the Government Party on the question of reducing army expenditures. Gen. Minami's address aroused considerable criticism in Japanese political circles but he continued to combat the liberal policies of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and to hold secret conferences with the General Staff. Then there was the so-called Nakamura case, involving the alleged murder of a Japanese army officer by Chinese soldiers stationed on the border between Manchuria and Mongolia. The Chinese at first disavowed any knowledge of the incident, but later on when they realized the dangerous drift of affairs in Japan, they brought the Chinese general in command of the district to Mukden for an official hearing. In the meantime the situation was developing rapidly in Japanese politics. The War Office dispatched airplanes over the country distributing circulars criticising the Japanese Government, or the Foreign Minister, for weak policy and also distributed lists of alleged incidents allegedly showing the growing disrespect of the Chinese for the Japanese army stationed in Chinese soil.

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Dr. S. Washio, well known Japanese publicist, writing in the *Japan Advertiser*, American paper at Tokyo on Sept. 29 declared that the Japanese occupation of South Manchuria "was no ac-

cidental action, but had been premeditated for twenty years." This statement, coming from a well-informed Japanese writer is significant, but of more immediate interest was Dr. Washio's statement that both Gen. Honjo and Col. Doihara of the Japanese forces in South Manchuria had been recalled to Tokyo last August for a conference on the Manchurian and Mongolian questions. Recently, as a result of discussions in the American press that the Japanese War Office had precipitated the military intervention in China without the knowledge of the Foreign Office, the Tokyo Government explained that when Generals Honjo and Doihara were in Tokyo last August they had been given "blanket-orders" to take action in China at any time they considered the situation favorable for such a move. The agitation over the Nakamura Case was being used for the purpose, but as indicated in the preceding paragraphs the Chinese, sensing the drift of affairs, had decided to swallow their pride and accept responsibility for the murder of the Japanese officer, despite the fact that the Chinese believed Nakamura to be a spy involved in stirring up an uprising of Mongols against the Chinese authorities in Manchuria.

⁂

On Sept. 15, or only three days before the Mukden incident, Gen. Honjo, Commander of the Kwantung Garrison Army, made a trip to Changchun and issued orders to the Japanese troops stationed in the Japanese Concession in that city to be prepared for emergencies. Gen. Honjo then returned to Port Arthur, stopping enroute at Mukden for a conference with Gen. Doihara and the staff officers of the Japanese troops stationed in the Japanese Concession in the Manchurian Capital where orders similar to those issued in Changchun were also issued. What happened in Mukden in regard to the Chinese handling of the Nakamura case in the days immediately preceding Sept. 18 probably will always be shrouded in mystery as the Chinese administration collapsed and all Chinese officials fled from the city, but a report from Japanese sources claimed that the younger Japanese officers attached to the Japanese garrison in South Manchuria were so infuriated at the Chinese decision to accept responsibility for the killing of Nakamura and settle the case by executing a general and some soldiers, that they decided immediately to "frame" the Mukden incident, otherwise the blowing-up of the S. M. R. tracks near the Chinese North Barracks in order to fasten the blame for the action on the Chinese troops. At any rate the Mukden incident occurred and events moved swiftly from that point onward to the present.

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A further element in the situation which has not received sufficient notice in the newspapers, had to do with what the Japanese termed "night" military manouvers. For several weeks the Japanese have been accustomed to holding military manouvers at night, not only at Mukden, but elsewhere along the S. M. R. Frequently the Chinese have protested at these "night" military movements which in the case of Mukden made the nights hideous with sounds of rifle and machine-gun fire and the firing of heavy artillery. These night manouvers, of course, were nothing more nor less than "practice" actions intend to accustom the Japanese troops and reservists to military movements in the darkness against the time when they were to be called out for real business. There is no question but what the night military manouvers in the vicinity of the Chinese North Barracks at Pai-Ta-ying were simply rehearsals for the time when the actual attack on the arsenal was to be launched. These night military manouvers and sham-battles had become so frequent that even the foreign population in Mukden had become so inured to them that few persons suspected anything unusual was going on even on the night of Sept. 18 when the Japanese actually captured the city. Most of the Americans in Mukden were holding a dance and dinner party at the Mukden Club on the night of Sept. 18 and it was only when machine-gun bullets crashed through the club windows and walls that they realized that the Japanese military finally had moved. A prominent Chinese resident of Mukden was actually shot in the street in front of the club and his body carried to the front door of the club where he expired. Thus did the Mukden foreign population learn of the occupation of their city.

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Regardless of the ultimate outcome of the Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria and even more serious events which seem to be pending, it already has defeated its announced object, that is, the protection of Japanese lives and properties, up to the present point. According to official report of the military headquarters in Mukden, practically a hundred Japanese have been murdered and more than 500 Koreans have either been killed or kidnapped. Japanese military casualties probably exceed 250, while losses to Japanese property in outlying districts, probably runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The once thriving city of Mukden with its population of approximately 500,000, together with the rest of South Manchuria, has been converted into a commercial graveyard. The closure of the Chinese banks, particularly the Frontier Bank and Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, which together have some $30,000,000 in "big-dollar" notes outstanding, has completely paralyzed domestic as well as international trade. These two banks, both of which were controlled by the Government, were taken over by the Japanese military authorities and despite innumerable protests by foreign firms as well as foreign consular authorities, the Japanese have continued their military control of the banks. The only reply which the Japanese military headquarters has made to the Chinese protests has been that they are "protecting" the depositors of the two banks. Since all commercial dealings in Manchuria involve the use of Chinese banknotes, the closure of these two government financial institutions has made it next to impossible to do any business whatever which involves Chinese trading. The result is that practically every Chinese shop in South Manchuria is closed, or operating in a very limited manner. Large foreign firms in South Manchuria which have drafts on the Chinese banks covering payments for goods, cannot obtain cash, hence their business is likewise deadlocked. Even the Chinese post office in Mukden is now refusing to accept the notes of these banks in payment for postage stamps or money orders. Previous to the Japanese intervention, the notes of the Chinese banks

were practically at par with Chinese silver dollars or silver notes issued at Tientsin and Shanghai. Now it is impossible to determine just what they are worth as nothing is known regarding the Japanese future intentions.

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While the Japanese have claimed that their purpose in seizing the Chinese banks was to "protect" the depositors against loss, there are many ugly rumors in circulation regarding their real intentions. The banks were seized on the night of Sept. 18 simultaneously with the military occupation of the city. By daylight on Sept. 19 the Japanese had a force of trained auditors going over the books of the Chinese banks with the object of finding out the financial secrets of the Chinese officials concerned in the Mukden Government. Also, the Japanese have been able in this manner to learn the facts and extent of non-Japanese foreign business in South Manchuria, all of which may be of future use to Japanese firms and banks in their operations in this district. However, the auditing of the accounts of the Chinese banks, is only one phase of Japanese military and commercial espionage in this part of China. The Japanese have hundreds of translators going through the papers and books which were seized in the various government departments, hence we may expect some highly lurid Japanese reports in the not-distant future regarding the activities of the Mukden Government and its officialdom.

Japanese Army "Sits Tight" While a Puzzled World Admonishes

AT the time of writing three different sets of political investigating parties are in Manchuria with a view to ascertaining details of the situation at first hand. Among them is the Spanish Consul General in Shanghai, who has been sent by the League of Nations. The selection of a Spaniard is presumed to be due to the fact that the head of the League, Senor Lerroux, is a Spaniard. The British and American Consuls in Manchuria have also been directed by their respective governments to make a report on the situation. There is, however, little that these investigators can learn—as the situation, so far the facts are concerned, had already been made abundantly clear from other sources. This is written before the reassembling of the League, which had adjourned to give the Japanese "an opportunity to withdraw their troops into the South Manchuria railway zone". It is a foregone conclusion that the Japanese troops for the present will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it is more than likely that they will extend their operations as time goes on. The bombing of Chinchow was a conspicuous example of the Japanese attitude. The Japanese explanation of this outrage was that Chinese troops had shot at Japanese airplanes while they were circling over the city. The real and evident reason, apparent on every side, is that the bombing raid was a warning to the Chinese people in general, and to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in particular, that anything short of complete submission by the Chinese officials and people in south Manchuria to the whims of the Japanese would be met with stern reprisals. Chang Hsueh-liang had just previously designated Chinchow as the new seat of government of Liaoning province and had requested the Chinese who were living in such districts as had not yet been brought under Japanese sway, to send their funds to Chinchow. The Japanese reaction was to bomb the city from the air, seventy bombs being dropped right over the building which the Chinese officials had taken up as their new headquarters. Eighteen Chinese and one foreigner (a German professor) were killed; and about as many injured. The material damage was slight.

The attitude of the Japanese in reference to South Manchuria is neatly expressed in the well-known French phrase: *"J'y suis; j'y reste."* (I am here; I will remain). It is quite evident that the Japanese do not intend to withdraw from Manchuria on any terms that China can accept short of a most humiliating character. Either that, or the Japanese will not get out until they are put out; and it may safely be inferred that the Japanese feel that international political and financial conditions are in such a chaotic state that, while there will be many protests, when it comes right down to brass tacks no one will actually take any physical steps to oust them.

Recent advices from Washington indicated that the United States Government expects to take action in connection with the situation in Manchuria as soon as it is definitely convinced that the pledges given by the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the League of Nations, on behalf of their respective Governments, are not being fulfilled.

These pledges, it may be remembered, were that both China and Japan would take all the necessary steps to prevent any aggravation of the situation; in addition, Japan had undertaken to continue as rapidly as possible the withdrawal of her troops to the Railway Zone in proportion as the safety of Japanese lives and property was effectively assured; while China undertook to assume responsibility for the safety of Japanese lives and property outside the Railway Zone during the process of withdrawal of Japanese troops and the re-establishment of Chinese local authorities and police.

The United States Department of State made public at Washington October 11 a note dispatched by the American Government to the League of Nations supporting the efforts of the Council to settle the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. "It is most desirable that the League of Nations in no way relax its vigilance and in no way fail to assert all pressure and authority within its competence toward regulating the actions of China and Japan in the premises," said the American note. The United States pledges herself to reinforce whatever action the Council of the League of Nations may take with regard to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. The note

to Geneva made it clear that the United States is not oblivious to the obligations of the disputants under the Kellogg-Briand Treaty and the Nine Power Pact. These may be utilized in the near future with regard to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria, the American note added.

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On the afternoon of October 8 Japanese airplanes bombed Chinchow, the temporary seat of the Manchurian Government. News of the bombardment was received by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Peiping from Mr. J. G. Thomson, the British manager of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, who stated that the attack was carried out by a squadron of twelve airplanes. The bombardment lasted for 11 hours, beginning at one o'clock in afternoon. The bombs were chiefly directed at Chinchow University, which is being used by the Manchurian Government as its offices. One bomb which landed on a service car killed two Chinese cleaners. The locomotive shed was also bombed. This bombing outrage was an act of war for which Japan should be compelled to an answer before the tribunal of the League of Nations. As an act of unprovoked aggression it is the worst incident in a long series of acts of aggression and outrage that began with the attack on Mukden on the night of September 18.

The Japanese Government, the War Office and the Japanese military authorities in Mukden hurriedly declared that the airplanes dropped bombs only after they had been fired upon from Chinchow. It is well to nail these lies while they still are fresh in the public mind.

The story of the attack on the planes might have gone down but for the fact that before the attack on Chinchow the Mukden special correspondent of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* sent a despatch to his newspaper stating that the Commander of the Japanese Army in Manchuria had decided to attack Chinchow and had despatched aircraft to carry out the attack because the establishment of a Chinese government of Manchuria at Chinchow was detrimental to peace and order.

This is rather more than intelligent anticipation. It means that information of the intention to attack Chinchow was available in Mukden before the aircraft arrived over the city they were sent to destroy, and that the subsequent lame excuse that the airplanes would have dropped no bombs had they not been fired on was nothing but a pack of falsehoods. It has been stated by all sorts of Japanese officials that the airplanes were only carrying out a reconnaisance. If that is so why the necessity of carrying seventy good sized bombs? That the story won't wash is obvious to the meanest intelligence. It is clear that, with or without permission of the Cabinet, General Minanami and his henchmen were determined to go as far as possible towards destroying Chinchow and thus ousting from that city the authorities they ousted from Mukden. With a Chinese provincial government existing in Chinchow and endeavoring to function as best it may in an occupied country the Japanese militarists are robbed again of their argument that there is no Government capable of ensuring peace and order and protection of Japanese lives—so they immediately seek direct means of destroying this evidence which is contrary to their assertion, deliberately murdering civilians in the process.

Fortunately the Japanese aviators were pretty poor marksmen and what they did was sufficient to bring odium on themselves and their masters but insufficient to accomplish the end the Japanese militarists had in view.

Well might Japan fight against League intervention or investigation in Manchuria. There is too much that would be uncovered before the eyes of the world, and Japan knows it. But when a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman has the cool effrontery to suggest that League intervention would not facilitate a settlement of the affair and would "merely put Japanese backs up," it may be as well to consider what and where is Japan. Consider for a moment the meeting of representatives of European powers in Geneva. The have heard that somewhere in the east there is a strip of territory which is called the Japanese empire in which there are persons who, when Europe considers the advisability of holding the scales of justice as between China and Japan, suggests that such action will put Japanese backs up. They are then liable to be up very high indeed if the League decides that it is high time it look into Japanese activities in Manchuria.

Japan has been saying that if China continues to ask for League intervention she will ask for an enquiry into what is happening in the way of an anti-Japanese boycott in the Yangtse. Also that she might have brought before the League the failure of China to fulfil agreements in Manchuria. Certainly. Why has she not done so? Because she dare not.

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In the meantime the air has been full of protests and exchanges of notes, the net result of which makes the situation as between the Chinese and Japanese something like that in the story where the broncho bucked because some one had inserted a chestnut burr under the saddle. The rider's attitude was that he couldn't get the burr out so long as the broncho bucked and the broncho's attitude was that he wouldn't stop bucking so long as the burr remained.

The Japanese affirm that they have no intention of asking any new concessions or privileges in Manchuria, but at the same time they emphasize that they desire their rights and privileges under existing treaties and agreements to be respected. The Chinese contend that they are unable to take the responsibility of maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria until the Japanese withdraw, and the Japanese assert it is impossible to withdraw to the railway zone until the Chinese produce practical proof of ability to protect Japanese lives and property. The net result is that the Japanese are "sitting tight".

The Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo October 12 declined to accept China's second formal note demanding the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory into the South Manchuria Railway zone. In refusing to receive the communication Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, informed Mr. Chiang Tso-ping, the Chinese Minister to Japan, that Japan already has communicated to Nanking and

Geneva all she has to say on the presence of Japanese troops in Manchuria.

In a note delivered to Frank Lee, Acting Minister at Nanking October 11, the Japanese Government severely accused China of its failure to check the anti-Japanese movements now raging in China. The protest was in the form of a memorandum and asserted that the Japanese Government had made every effort to foster friendly relations between the two countries, but "no improvement had been seen in the attitude of the Chinese Government towards Japan." Referring to the systematic anti-Japanese movements now being carried out by the anti-Japanese Salvation Society the Japanese protest said that they are tantamount to hostile acts against Japan even though there was no resort to arms. The protest severely took the Chinese Government to task for negligence to control the boycott and other "manifestations which are seriously endangering the Japanese lives and property."

The Chinese reply to Japan followed the same lines as had been adopted on previous occasions, namely that the anti-Japanese movement in China had been caused by the Japanese invasion of Manchuria; that the various movements throughout the country for a severance of economic relations with Japan were supported from patriotic motives and unless there were unlawful acts the National Government could not undertake to stop such anti-Japanese movements; that China has respected the resolution of the League of Nations; that the National Government was making every effort to protect Japanese lives and property; that the dispatch of Japanese warships to Chinese waters aggravated the situation and that if the Japanese Government desired an end to be put to all anti-Japanese movements it was for Japan to abide by the resolution of the League of Nations and withdraw her troops and restore the *status quo ante*.

A spokesman of the Government, in an interview at Nanking October 7 emphatically declared that while the National Government would assume full responsibility for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China, it would in no circumstances undertake to suppress any lawful patriotic movements on the part of the people. The National Government takes the position that the patriotic movements carried on by the people throughout the country are the natural and spontaneous expression of their just resentment over the Japanese aggression in Manchuria, and feels it absolutely inconceivable how any Government can be called upon to suppress such lawful and spontaneous manifestations of patriotic sentiment. The spokesman added, however, that all popular movements must keep strictly within the bounds of law and order; any disturbance of order wh atever be the motives, would be drastically dealt with by the Chinese authorities.

According to the *Sin Wan Pao* (a prominent Chinese newspaper in Shanghai) Dr. W. W. Yen, the recently appointed Minister to the United States, made the following statement at Nanking last week, before proceeding to North China:— "As regards Japan's invasion of Manchuria, those whose vision is world-wide believe that it is not a question that affects China and Japan only, but involves the peace of the whole world. I hope the U. S Government and its citizens will render assistance. Should China win out in this controversy, it will be the success of right over might. There are at present two paths for China to take. One is to comply with international law, which means to use peaceful means in the struggle with Japan. The other path is to co-operate with Soviet Russia. However, China cannot possibly win unless the various Powers support justice. As regards the second path, China will only select it if compelled to do so by Japan."

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There was a dramatic situation when the Council of the League of Nations reassembled at Geneva October 13. Dr. Alfred Sze, speaking with great emotion, said that the first result of the failure of the League to settle the Sino-Japanese crisis will be the collapse of the world disarmament conference which is to convene in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations in February of next year; also that if the League fails in its present endeavor it will mean that with the Orient in turmoil there will be an end to all international collaboration to overcome the financial and economic crisis which has held the world in its grip for two years. "When the Council of the League of Nations adjourned on September 30, it was expected that before October 14 the Japanese troops would have been withdrawn from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway and that the status quo ante would have been restored. Instead," said Dr. Sze," in the meantime, the Japanese have engaged in further acts of aggression, occupation and violence. Their military activities have continued far beyond the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. Their activities have advanced far beyond the area they occupied on September 30. The issue before the Council remains the same—namely—Japanese troops must be withdrawn from Chinese territory. This does not require the establishment of facts nor the means of restoring Sino-Japanese relations. If our efforts here are ineffective it will be useless to convoke a disarmament conference. For if we fail, each nation must count on itself. If we fail now, when the United States is collaborating with us, what chances have we to establish a permanent organization for peace? To assure a basis for disarmament China counts on the triumph of the forces of civilization."

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Japan has continued during the week its policy of sending warships to Chinese waters, particularly to Shanghai. The cruiser *Tokiwa* landed here October 10. The 240 Japanese Marines on board proceeded to the Gordon Road barracks, replacing an approximately equal number of men who are being dispatched to Hankow. Further cruisers arrived here on subsequent dates.

The Soviet officials at Harbin have, according to a radio message from that city, notified the Chinese local authorities that the U.S.S.R. views with alarm the inability of the Chinese military to cope with the spread of Japanese influence in the Three Eastern Provinces, especially those districts near the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Soviets view the

Japanese military presence as a threat assuming more tangible shape every hour, and are pressing the Chinese authorities for an assurance of their protection of Soviet lives and property.

In view of the serious situation, the Soviet Government has agreed that the deadlocked Sino-Soviet parley must be opened and concluded owing to the threatened invasion of north Manchuria by contending Sino-Japanese forces. The Soviet delegates, Melinikov and Serebriakov, are enroute to Harbin to confer with Chinese officials there. The Chinese Government will be represented by Chu Shao-yang and Tsai Yung-hsien. The Soviet proposition in that both Chinese and Soviet troops join to form border guards in order to create a buffer against undisciplined Japanese troops who are invading the northern districts against the orders of the Imperial Japanese Government. It is further stated that the Soviets have assured the Chinese that should new Japanese forces be sent to disarm the Japanese mutineers, the Soviet aircraft will gladly assist the Japanese Government to round up the disturbers of the peace. Beyond this the Soviet authorities announced they would not go.

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As a result of protracted negotiations, the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration has been permitted by the Japanese to take over the Shenyang (Mukden) Station. Large consignments of petroleum and gasoline are being daily transported by the Japanese to Shenyang by motor-trucks and stored at special points. Wire barricades have been erected around the Shenyang Arsenal while the inhabitants living near the east and west gates are being driven elsewhere. Under pretext of searching for private arms, Japanese gendarmes are stated to be looting the residences of the North-eastern officials and the shops. The exodus of families of Chinese citizens from Mukden continues daily. Due to the fact that the Chinese police are unarmed and therefore helpless to curb the looting, the heads of the various subbureaus of public safety have resigned. The total number of casualties in Shenyang since its occupation by the Japanese is reported from Chinese sources to be 707 killed and 571 wounded.

A recent issue of the *Republican Daily News* (Chinese newspaper, Shanghai) records that a Mr. Chow resigned his $46-job with the Japanese, which he held for 16 years, to become a ricsh coolie in order to get enough money support his family. He is quoted as saying "I have never in my life experienced such a life. After a half-day's work I found that my feet were very sore. Materially, I am suffering; but spiritually, I feel happy and at ease".

The Union of Middle Schools Y.P.C.A. of the University of Shanghai has issued a circular letter entitled "An Appeal for Redress," in the course of which appears the following sentence: "We therefore appeal to you as Christian students for upholding justice and international goodwill, with the hope that you will help us in creating a public opinion strong enough to suppress such outrageous acts as Japan is performing."

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PRESS OPINION HERE AND ABROAD

Extract from an editorial in "Shanghai Evening Post" October 8

"It is ridiculous and futile to insist that the Manchurian occupation is a 'local incident,' being confined to 'local areas.' The fact is that the presence of Japanese troops in purely Chinese territory will continue to make it impossible to confine the aroused bitterness of China to any locality, as well Japan must know. As these bitter antagonisms arise, they will be pointed to as the cause of conflict; and for the purpose of keeping the record entirely straight, we reiterate our position. The fundamental of 'due process of law' has been affirmed as vital to the welfare of the citizens of states as a whole. It is an essential of civilization. Admittedly the world was not always so; barbarians do not even now abide by it; savages are completely needless of it. But summary retribution is no more justifiable among nations which boast of their civilization, than among individuals in a civilized state. We repeat:—Each of Japan's 800 charges against China may be just; but Japan's method of attempting to obtain justice is the method of the savage—the method of the mob—the method of the brute. It will work only if we confess that the whole structure of civilization has failed."

Comments on the Sino-Japanese Situation in the American Press

The Sino-Japanese situation is portrayed by the New York *Herald Tribune* as being viewed in Washington with "unconcealed alarm."

The New York *Times* says that anything the United States may do would be done independently from any action by the League of Nations "although the desire of Washington is to coperate fully with the League, whose measures thus far taken have the approval of the United States."

The Baltimore *Sun* asserts that a Note, which is believed to have set a precedent for American participation with the League, was sent to Geneva recently by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. The Note, it declares, heartily favored the moves made by the League to reconcile China and Japan. The Note then outlined the American position in regard to Manchuria and informed the League that the United States wanted to continue to co-operate in joint efforts to prevent hostilities.

London "Times" Says Japan Has Put Itself in the Wrong

The London *Times* in an editorial October 10 stated that it is impossible for the League of Nations to agree to the Japanese view that it should meet the Chinese complaints by merely recommending the Nanking Government to come to terms with its adversary quickly. Nor can it be possibly argued, this Conservative English paper declares, that the Japanese military operations in Manchuria come under Article XV of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Government, says the *Times*, has put itself in the wrong by permitting, or failing to prevent, repeated military action, and to this breach is added a clear departure from the spirit of the Kellogg Pact. It would be deplorable that Japan, a highly civilized state which has always prided herself on punctilious observance of international obligations, should depart from her high standard. It would be equally deplorable if the Chinese Government, which has placed itself unreservedly in the hands of the League, should follow counsels of impatience, passion or despair.

The fact that Lord Reading has gone to Geneva, the *Times* continues, suggests the importance which His Majesty's Government attach to the action of the League, any failure of which might lead to a disastrous upheaval in China. Moreover, in the present condition of Europe a blow to the prestige of the League would be the worst possible prelude to the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference.

Manchester's Attitude

London advices state that England's great centre of the textile industry, Manchester, is in particular watching anxiously the proceedings at Geneva. Like the views expressed recently in the columns of the *Financial News*, the opinions of big manufacturers – materialistically inclined—waver between a feeling that it is not altogether in their best interests that the conflict between China and Japan should be immediately settled and the conviction as to the disastrous consequences which a great war in the Far East might bring in its train. The present time is witnessing a considerable volume of newly-created trade in China, from which Manchester hopes to benefit. The continuance of this new business may hinge upon a settlement of the Manchurian dispute. According to a London banker with large interests in Manchuria, the result of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods and the abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard has meant for Manchester the booking of large textile orders in China. If the Japanese gain the ascendancy tn Manchuria, Manchester feels that she is certain to loso the benefit of this new trade.

Canton-Nanking Peace Nearer—Gen. Chen Ming-shu Arrives at Nanking

PEACE between Nanking and Canton has yet to be cemented but definitely events have moved nearer to a settlement of differences during the week. Since last we wrote negotiations have been dead-locked but are under way again and a definite fillip seems to have been given them by the arrival here of General Chen Ming-shu, former chairman of the Kwantung Provincial Government and recently appointed garrison commander for Nanking and Shanghai.

He has proceeded to Nanking with the latest offers from Canton. It is also reported from Nanking that both Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Sun Fo are contemplating coming northwards and they have been assured of a welcome in Nanking.

It is doubtful if they will go there immediately but apparently it is a possibility that they and Mr. Hu Han-min may meet in Shanghai. Mr. Hu Han-min, it has to be presumed, is still unable to move freely but it is obvious that no peace between Canton and Nanking can fructify while Mr. Hu remains under restraint. If he comes to Shanghai to meet high Canton delegates it will clearly be a most hopeful sign.

It was reported from both Canton and Nanking that the Canton leaders suggested as a compromise the dissolving of both those governments and the reconstruction of a new National Government. The theory may be excellent but there are dangers attached to it. The National Government in Nanking is in a strong position internationally and any kind of dissolution obviously must weaken the Chinese Government (especially at this time) and the position it has built up as between itself and the Powers during the past four years.

President Chiang Kai-shek opposed this idea of dissolution and the reconstruction of a new government from Nanking and Canton leaders and, we think, rightly so. After all it is but a face-saving device and without going to such extreme lengths, it is understood in well-informed circles, room can be found in the Nanking administration for some of the Canton leaders.

Canton also had opinions to offer on the question of presidency of the National Government, urging that those powers should be invested in a committee. That again is perhaps not feasible. Even in Russia where the committee system of Government is working as nowhere else in the world the power and might of the Government has come to be embodied, if only theoretically, in the person of one man. It is a little difficult to see how China can escape from it. This suggestion from Canton also has met with opposition from Nanking but despite these continuing differences it is likely that peace negotiations will go on to their rightful end—the unification of China. That things are moving in the right direction is indicated by reports from both Nanking and Canton, stating that the Kuomintang National congress convened in both places has been postponed for a month.

The dissatisfaction of Canton still is directed towards individuals in the Nanking Government. A certain amount of compromise is necessary to solve remaining difficulties but in view of the crisis in Manchuria it surely is worth while making those compromises to accomplish unification and thus strengthen China's hand and voice in dealing with Japanese aggression and outrage in Manchuria.

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A *Kuo Min* telegram fron Nanking, Oct. 13 stated that prospects of an early settlement of the differences between Canton and Nanking loomed bright. Hu Han-min, the veteran Party leader, was about to proceed to Shanghai for a preliminary meeting with the Canton leaders in connection with the proposed re-union between the Government and the Canton opposition leaders, according to General Chen Ming-shu who had just returned to the Capital from his peace mission to Canton.

General Chen Ming-shu arrived at Nanking October 12 and immediately called upon President Chiang Kai-shek to report on the results of the discussions at Canton. General Chen intimated that as soon as Mr. Hu arrives at Shanghai, the Canton delegates, Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Li Wen-fan, will sail from Canton for Shanghai. After a preliminary meeting at Shanghai, definite programs for the achievement of re-union will be evolved.

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Hongkong Oct. 7 (9 p.m.)—In an important announcement issued today, the Canton Kuomintang Executive Council outlines the future poliy of the Canton Government, aiming at the reunion of Kuomintang members to resist foreign menace, subordination of military under civil control, substitution of Military Council for the office of Commander-in-Chief of Army, Navy and Air Force, reorganization of finance administration, expansion of Kuomintang publicity work, enforcement of district autonomy and suppression of communism and banditry. Regarding the peace negotiation between Nanking and Canton, latest dispatches from Canton state that Canton leaders have reiterated their demand for the immediate liberation of Mr. Hu Han-min and that several Canton delegates will shortly leave for Shanghai for concluding negotiations with Nanking Government.

Apprehensive of further anti-Japanese disturbances, the Hongkong Colonial Government issued a proclamation today, advising Chinese clubs, Schools and Associations to cancel arrangements for the celebration of the National Independence Day, October 10 and not to hold any meeting. Censorship of Chinese mail matters entering Hongkong was instituted and enforced since yesterday.

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Hongkong, Oct. 8 (8 p.m.)—Mr. Lin Shen, formerly vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, who was appointed by the Nanking Government to succeed Mr. Hu Han-min as President of the Yuan, but declined the appointment and joined the Canton opposition movement against Nanking, arrived at Hongkong today from Singapore after an extensive trip in the South Sea Islands in connection with party affairs. It is understood that he is shortly proceeding to Shanghai after conferring with the Canton leaders.

Mr. Sun Fo, in an address delivered at the Canton Government meeting today, declared that Nanking and Canton have definitely come to terms regarding their differences and mutually agreed to invite members of the Central Executive Committees elected during the first, second and Third Kuomintang Congresses to attend the National Unification Conference at Nanking which is scheduled to be held in November.

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Hongong, Oct. 10 (12.01 p.m.)—The Hongkong Colonial Government has proscribed the Chinese Barbers' Guild on the ground that the doings of its members are calculated to create disturbances in connection with the

Anti-Japanese movement. The action follows the conviction of two Chinese barbers by the Police Magistrate for being in possession of inflammatory literature.

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Hongkong, Oct. 12 (8 p.m.)—A number of students and laborers were killed and score of others seriously injured on the morning of October 10 in Canton, when police of Wingho Road station opened fire upon a large mob who demonstrated and sought to destroy the Japanese products stored at Universal Providers store. Over twenty thousand students and laborers assembled in front of the Government House following the occurrence of the incident, demanding punishment of the police inspector in charge of the Wingho Road station, resignation of police commissioner Chen Ching-wan and punishment of police officers participating in the shooting affray and confiscation of the personal properties of the guilty police inspectors. The mob was received by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who addressed it outside of the Government House, saying that the Government is ready to comply with its demands except the capital punishment of the police inspector who would be tried this afternoon by a special court. Mr. Wang assured the mob that the Government will protect the student movement and will award compassionate grants to those killed and wounded. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has accepted the resignation of the police commissioner Chen Hing-wan and appointed Lin Shih-ching as his successor, Enforcement of martial law is contempated in view of the tensed situation.

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Hongkong, Oct. 13 (2:10 p.m.)—Consequent upon the police shooting affair, students and laborers have started an agitation for a general strike in Canton. In view of this situation, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has declared Martial Law and summoned two divisions of soldiers to protect the city proper and guard all strategic points in the entire city. The Canton Government has commandeered all the buses for transportation of troops to the suburbs to maintain order against red disturbances following discovery of a large quantity of communist literature. Thousands of laborers attended an emergency meeting of the Mechanics Association yesterday, at which they reached decisions demanding the Government to hand over the dead bodies of students killed day before yesterday, erection of a commemorative statue outside of the police station in Wingho Road and execution of police officers responsible for the shooting affair. The Association threatened to lead a general strike, if the demands are not fully met with. Refusing to comply with the Government's order to cease agitation, under-graduates of the Chungshan University continue to participate in the labor activities and support their demands. Mr. Hsu Chung-ching, Chancellor of the University finding himself unable to control the students, is reported to have tendered resignation. Angered by the unfavorable press comments, the police has seized and destroyed thousands of copies of yesterday's issue of newspapers published in Canton. Apprehensive of further riots, all shops selling foreign and Japanese goods have suspended business and closed their doors as a matter of precaution. As a means of pacifying the popular resentment, it is understood that Gen. Chen Chi-tang is considering the appointment of Gen. Heung Han-ping as police commissioner of Canton to succeed Lin Shih-ching who was appointed yesterday following resignation of Chen Hing-Wan.

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South China Morning Post (Oct. 3)—Mr. Hsiao Fu-chen, a member of Canton State Council, interviewed today, said that Nanking envoys suggested the appointment of Mr. Hu Han-min to administer the political machinery, Mr. Wang Ching-wei to head party administration and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to direct military administration; the Counter-proposals of Canton resolved upon by Canton Kuomintang Council yesterday including immediate release of Messrs. Hu Han-min, Chu Cheng, Li Chi-sen and Fang Cheng-weu, joint administration of foreign affairs by both Nanking and Canton Governments prior to convocation of Unification Conference and four other terms, all of which were communicated to Nanking, fix Gen. Chiang's consideration through his delegates at Canton; replying to a query, Mr. Hsiao said that Japanese occupation of Manchuria had deprived Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang of his military position in China and his opinion concerning the peace negotiations counted little if anything; commenting upon the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Mr. Hsiao charged Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang with culpable negligence regarding the defense of the Chinese frontier; he said that they two have under their command a force totaling 3,000,000 men and it is a matter of great regret that because of the inefficiency, Manchuria should have been occupied by the Japanese agrresors within 24 hours; this, Mr. Hsiao attributed to the fact the whole energy of these two commanders had been directed towards internecine war and no preparation was made for any foreign invasion....Gen. Chen Ming-shu at the meeting of peace conference yesterday declared that Nanking leaders were fully alive to the serious conditions existing in Manchuria and said that while the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek could be accomplished without difficulty but the crux of the question was where to find a suitable man to lead the troops now under his command; he added that the present situation demanded a unified command of all armies under one man in order to effectively resist the foreign foe....Tsou Lu, Canton envoy sent to the North to negotiate with General Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, has been summoned back from Tientsin and is on his way to Canton.

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South China Morning Post (Oct. 5)—Peace Negotiations between Nanking delegates and Canton leaders are reported to have been suspended owing to unwillingness of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to give up his posts and to comply with the Canton demand to publish Nanking Government accounts for the past few years....Gen. Chen Ming-shu, who was newly appointed Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking, was recalled by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and would have left for Shanghai aboard President Jefferson yesterday, had it not been for the request of Mr. Chang Chi, another Nanking delegate, to cancel his trip at the last minute and the receipt of Gen. Chiang's second reply to Canton Government conveying new concessions; Gen. Chen returned to Canton yesterday morning and resumed negotiations....According to Canton press, Gen. Chiang's reply to the peace terms agreed upon by Nanking and Canton delegates in Hongkong was considered not satisfactory, because, Canton papers alleged, Gen. Chiang declared that to restore freedom of Messrs. Hu Han-min, Li Chis-en, Chu Cheng and Fang Cheng-wu was not a matter which he can comply with at any time, and that the question of his retirement may be brought up for discussion when the Unification Conference is opened....Following the return of Gen. Chen Ming-shu from Hongkong, another meeting of peace delegates was convened yesterday afternoon....Dr. C. C. Wu left here for Kowloon yesterday to pay a visit to his mother.

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South China Morning Post (Oct. 6)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed to the Canton leaders, declining to resign from his posts pending further negotiations; Gen. Chen Ming-shu who was to have left Hongkong for Shanghai to arrange with Mr. Hu Han-min for the opening of Unification Conference on October 20 returned to Canton yesterday and resumed discussions with Canton authorities yesterday evening; Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in press interview today, declared that negotiations came to an abrupt end because of Gen. Chiang's refusal to resign and said that the whole issue would be subjected to further lengthy discussion; Mr. Wang revealed that the peace terms demanded by Canton included an invitation of members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kuomintang Congresses to take part in the Unification Conference, convocation of the Conference in Nanking on October 20, organization of a new National Government, garrisoning of Shanghai and Nanking by the 19th Route Army regiments....Gen. Chen Ming-shu following his return, reopened conversations with Canton officials and explained that Gen. Chiang's refusal to resign should be interpretted as a mere matter of delay in releasing the telegram announcing his retirement from his political posts and this should not block the progress of the peace conference ....Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, vice-Commander of 4th Group Army Corps, left Kweilin on Saturday for Wuchow en route to Canton upon invitation of the Canton Government....Following receipt of Gen. Chiang's telegram expressing his refusal of resignation on the appointed date, October 5, Canton Government immediately summoned a meeting of extraordinary session this morning presided over by Mr. Wang, at which resolutions passed declared that no peace would be possible unless the Uni-

fication Conference be first held in Shanghai, that Hu Han-min be immediately released and allowed to participate in the Conference....Gen. Cheng Min-sho arrived in Hongkong yesterday en route to Nanking to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the results of peace negotiations and carried with him letters signed by Canton leaders expressing their desire for peace.

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South China Morning Post, (Oct. 7)—Speaking at the Kuomintang Extraordinary Council yesterday which was attended by all the important members of the Canton Government, Mr. Wang Ching-wei reported on the result of peace negotiations with representatives of Nanking Government; after commenting at length on his negotiations at the preliminary sessions, Mr. Wang said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has made further concession by appointing Gen. Chen Ming-chu as Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking which would mean the 19th Route regiments, neutral troops with no hostile attitude toward either Nanking or Canton, to garrison these two cities, one of which will be the venue of the final peace conference; repudiating the rumor of the appointment of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to head the Army, Mr. Hu Han-min to head the political administration and himself to direct party affairs, Mr. Wang said that the peace conference aimed at the unification of the country and not to divide "spoils of a war" and that none of the military political and party administrations should be monopolished by any individual Kuomintang members; the Unification Conference aims at the inauguration of constitutional regime; continuing, he said that while Mr. Hu Han-min would fulfil general expectation if entrusted with the responsibility of political administration, but it would not mean sole control of this department of the Government; as to party administration, it must be supervised by the Central Kuomintang Executive and Supervisory Committees and could not be entrusted to any one individual; with reference to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to issue a telegram announcing his resignation from the chairmanship of the National Government, Mr. Wang said that Gen. Chiang has telegraphed stating that release of the telegram would mean the immediate collapse and disruption of the party, military and political organizations at the Capital and that there was some point in the statement as Gen. Chiang is the sole ruler at Nanking, on the other hand, Nanking has demanded that Canton delegates must first proceed to Shanghai before Gen. Chiang would retire; concluding, Mr. Wang asked the Council meeting today to decide whether Canton was to make concessions or remain firm in its demands....Gen. Chen Ming-shu is leaving here for Shanghai on Wednesday, while Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi will leave few days later to be accompanied by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and other Canton leaders to attend the Unification Conference in Shanghai....The question of disposal of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops after his resignation has been discussed for past few days between Nanking delegates and Canton Government and it is said that agreement has been reached to assign them for garrison duties in Wuhan districts; three practical results have so far obtained from preliminary peace conference, namely, permission to liberate Mr. Hu Han-min, appointment of Gen. Chen Ming-shu as Garrison commander of Shanghai and Nanking and transportation of 19th Route Army regiments to Shanghai to take the new garrison....At yesterday's meeting of Canton Government Council, it was decided to yield a step in regard to Gen. Chiang's resignation, provided that Mr. Hu Han-min be first released and allowed to participate in the Unification Conference; the meeting further decided upon the repudiation of international agreements of humiliating nature made by Nanking Government, abolition of dictatorship in party, political and military affairs and substitution of Military Council for the post of Commander-in-Chief, guarantee liberty of people, enforcement of district autonomy and suppression of bandits and communists....Gen. Chang Fai-kwei has entered a hospital in Hongkong and will remain there for a week; Gen. Pei Chung-hsi is returning to Canton to confer with Gen. Li Chung-jen as to the future of Kwangsi armies.

Future Eastern Governments and Republicanism

BY LI TSUN CHEUNG

Any observer of world politics cannot but be impressed with the growing popularity of republicanism in European countries following the World War. Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey and other States one after another discarded the old forms of government in favor of republicanism. Spain is the last country to give up monarchism and join the swelling list of republics.

In almost every case, the change of constitution was brought about by the decision of the people who no longer could tolerate monarchial despotism and oppression or because of racial and economic reasons. Such a significant modern trend in the West will, as in educational, industrial and other systems, before long, spread and find fertile ground for imitation in the East.

China, the first country in Asia to become a republic, might be regarded by her critics as unsuitable for, and premature, to adopt, the new form of government. But despite this alleged lack of conspicuous success, a conception generally gained by the onesided observance of the prevalence of incessant civil wars and political unsettlement, republicanism had come to China to stay. Republicanism is not, as most foreigners maintain, the mere product of a few zealous reformers headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen who enthusiastically adopted this constitution but by a representative number of Chinese, however they might be accused as inexperienced and incompetent in the administration of such a government. The failure of Yuan Shi-kai's manoeuvre to re-establish a monarchy is sufficient to support the preceding statement as unassailable.

The tide of nationalism and racial awakening that is sweeping throughout Eastern Asiatic countries and their agitation for political autonomy, as in Indo-China, the Phillipines, Korea, Formosa, Java, and India, interest us with speculations as to the forms of government which these countries will adopt in the event of their aspiration for independence and the overthrow of oppressive foreign rule becoming a reality. Although it is yet premature to determine, yet close observation cannot but give one the belief that republicanism will be the more favored form of government.

The Trend Toward Republican Institutions

At present, the only powerful monarchical country in Asia that appears to possess a political machine that runs smoothly on oiled wheels and requires no change is Japan. But this assumption is erroneous. Spain, as we know, was for almost centuries under the rule of a single dynasty till the dramatic hour when King Alfonso was compelled by his subjects to abdicate and the country declared a republic. In like manner, Japan's change of constitution is merely a matter of time. The only difference is this: that instead of internal affairs which brought about the downfall of the Spanish Monarchy, Japan's adoption of republicanism will be accelerated to a great degree by external causes. The yearly increase in the teeming population in the Island Empire is indeed a problem which is seriously engaging the attention of Dai Nippon's politicians and economists. In view of this state of affairs, Japan is exerting her utmost efforts in trying to emigrate her surplus population away from her limited territory but the strict immigration laws enforced in Australia and American countries put obstacles to the successful solution of this particular problem. The only possible and remaining place which could relieve Japan of this economic burden is Manchuria. As demonstrated by the outrageous attack and occupation of Chinese territory at this very moment, Japan directs her attention now to China's north-eastern provinces as her only hope and "safety valve" to avoid economic disorders and political explosions at home. With her unlimited potential resources, Manchuria offers alluring possibilities of absorbing Japan's surplus millions. But despite Japan's constant and forceful assertion of her so-called vested rights and interests in the Three Eastern Provinces, Manchuria is Chinese territory pure and simple and a fact which Japan herself must admit, and the abrogation of her privileges would certainly cause Japan an economic furore which, as in the case of South American countries, is often the precursor of political disorders and even open revolutions.

The outcome of the present imbroglio in the Three Eastern Provinces will therefore to an appreciable extent have the effect of determining the future constitution of the boasted most progressive country in Asia.

Hongkong, Oct, 5, 1931.

October 10---China's Independence Day

OCTOBER 10 is to China what the Fourth of July is to America—it marks the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. In normal times the twentieth anniversary, which fell on October 10 last, would have been a most auspicious occasion befitting nation-wide celebration. But this year one saw nothing for rejoicing. In fact, on all sides national woes have so overwhelmed the country that it may be fittingly designated as the day for national mourning and lamentation. During all the vicissitudes through which the Republic has passed during the past tventy years it seems that the fortunes of the country have never sunk so low as in this year. Natural calamities of unparalleled magnitude, disheartening internal dissension, bandit and communist outrages and, surmounting all the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria have beset the country to such an extent as to threaten the very foundation of its national existence.

China this year was visited with an unprecedented flood, which has ruthlessly ravaged sixteen of her most fertile provinces. It has exacted an extremely heavy toll of human lives and left a trail of inundated farms, collapsed houses, disease and poverty and millions of refugees who are to face the approaching Winter amidst hunger and cold. This situation is fraught with grave danger, as their forlorn condition will inevitably drive these men and women to desperation and recklessness.

Internal dissension is one of the most unfortunate and heart-rending phases of the country's political situation. Canton secessionists deserted the cause of the Nanking Government and set up as opposition organ in the southern city. The split has absolutely no justification other than petty political differences and lust for power and office. The national unity, which was barely achieved after enormous waste of money and colossal human sacrifices, was thus once more wrecked and, as a consequence, China's stand in the eyes of her neighbors and sister states has been considerably weakened. Now, China has to pay dearly for the factional squabbles of her politicians and is confronted with the most grave national crisis ever recorded in her long history. Although it cannot be predicted how China will be able to come out of her present serious predicament, it seems certain that without national unity and the most harmonious co-operation of all factions, China is bound to emerge a loser and will eventually have to place herself under the heavy thump of her aggressive neighbor—Japan.

Communists and bandits, the distinction between whom matters little insofar as their subversive activities are concerned, have "admirably" done their share to wreck the fortunes of the country. Kiangsi, hotbed of communists was the scene of intensive warfare for months; and thousands upon thousands were killed for the purpose of stamping this virus out the country. But in spite of the sacrfices, the situation remains dangerous, if not hopeless. Bandits are the curse of the entire country and their nefarious activities are so rampant that it is impossible to cope with them. Because of their activities, rural life has been almost completely disorganized and life in the interior has become a great risk. Well-to-do houses are plundered and poor farmers driven away from their land. In view of the combination of all the unfortunate circumstances, it seems that no remedy can he found unless there is a thorough liquidation of the present economic system, so that every one may be given a chance to secure legitimate employment. without being forced to lead a hazardous life.

The Japanese Invasion

Overshadowing all the above for the moment is the sudden but well-schemed invasion of the North Eastern Provinces by the Japanese. For decades since the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, Japanese Imperialists have entertained territorial designs in Manchuria and, taking advantage of the unfortunate situation of China this year, they hastened to adopt drastic and relentless measures to realize their designs. In the brief space of a few hours following the outbreak on September 18, Mukden, nerve-center of Manchuria and head city of the bulwark of China Proper, was taken and occupied by the Japanese troops. In the next days, a chain of strategic points including Kirin city, capital of Kirin province, speedily fell into Japanese hands and are now under their most effective occupation. In total defiance of world opinion, and not yet contented with what they have, the Japanese militarists are continuing their movements of expansion and crack units are spread all over Manchuria for occupation.

While the Japanese are executing their "conquests" with such unparalleled efficiency and expedition, Nanking and Canton delegates are still brooding over their tea cups and talking over terms for a compromise, as if "time and tide" will wait for anybody. China's present international situation demands immediate concerted action and national unity is never so urgently needed as in the present emergency. One simply can not understand why, while the nation is confronted with such a grave situation, Nanking and Canton are so dilatory in coming to an agreement, thus affording the Japanese an excellent opportunity to deeply entrench themselves in the occupied areas in Manchuria.

National Existence Menaced

This is the situation in which China finds herself at the completion of the twentith year of the Republic. Twenty years ago, China succeeded in overthrowing an alien rule. Now, twenty years after that accomplishment, she finds herself facing a more formidable alien foe, whose ambitions and designs menace her entire national existence. It indeeed pains one to recollect that the two decades that passed should have been dissipated in internecine strife and not been capitalized for national reconstruction and promotion of national status. That a most grave national crisis should have been precipitated at this moment is indeed most unfortunate and makes the Anniversary Day this year fit for national lamentation and mourning.

However, notwithstanding the gravity of the crisis, October 10 has its unique historical importance and could not be allowed to pass without fitting commemoration. The day was solemnly observed in Nanking, when a memorial service was held at the Central Party Headquarters followed by a grand military review staged on the Aviation Ground near the Ming Tombs. The ceremony was participated in by all the leading Government and Party officials and witnessed by foreign diplomatic representatives. Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, was the principal speaker on the occasion. In brief, he said:

"The Republic has now attained the age which in the case of a natural person, is the age of majority. Judging from its age, therefore, the Republic ought to have reached the stage of maturity and completion of national reconstruction.

"On the contrary, however, not only is the goal of independence and equality of the State still far from having been reached, the plight of the nation has been growing worse and worse until this year, the national anniversary has to be passed in the midst of a national crisis.

"This state of affairs must vividly bring home to all Party comrades the gravity of their responsibilities and the difficulty of the task which they have undertaken and pledged themselves to accomplish. The two main watchwords for our party comrades today should be fidelity to the State and self-effacing devotion to the cause of the people's welfare."

C. H. H.

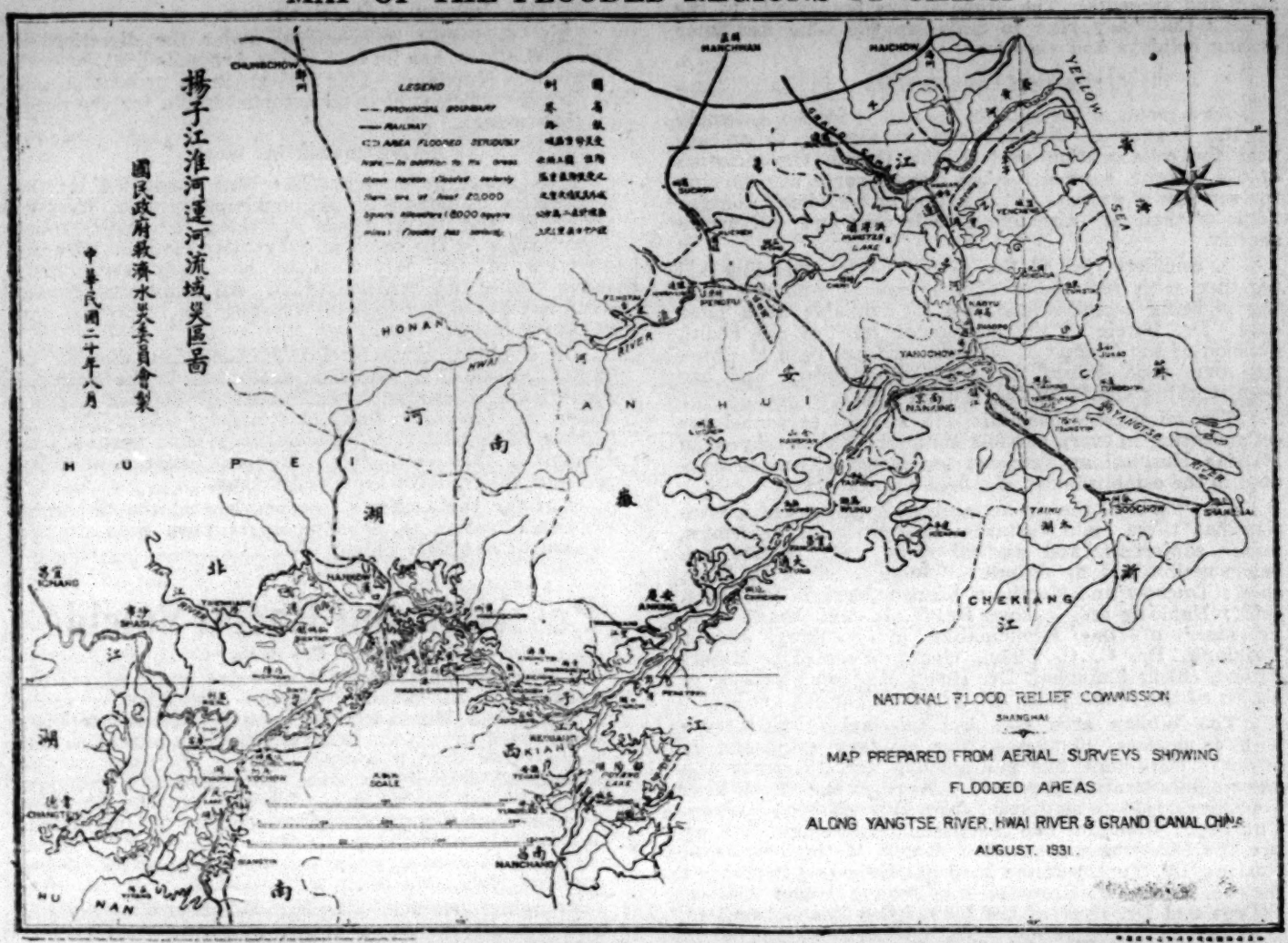
Industrial Training Institute for Lamas Planned at Peiping

According to a dispatch from Nanking, the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee has decided to establish an institute of industrial and technical training for the lamas at Peiping. The draft regulations governing the reorganization of the institute have already been approved by the Legislative Yuan and a supervising party will shortly proceed to Peiping for the purpose of selecting a site for the institute. Under the late Ching Dynasty, the Thibetan monks were formerly supported by the Manchu Government, but since the establishment of the Republic, all of their financial appropriations have been suspended. During the last two decades, some of them have returned to their native land, but at present, a considerable number of them still remains at Peiping and arrangements for their support have to be made by the responsible authorities.

American Minister Johnson Takes Bride at Tientsin

The marriage took place at Tientsin October 10 of Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China, and Miss Jane Beck, of Cody, Wyoming. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul General, by the Rev. Stephen D. Pyle, pastor of the Union Church at Peiping, who knew the bride in her home town.

MAP OF THE FLOODED REGIONS OF CHINA



The area shown on this map, as seriously flooded, measures 36,000 square miles, exclusive of lakes. Approximately all the northeast half of the map is the result of the aerial surveys made by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh—*i.e.*, all of the Yangtse region from Tatung down and all of the Huai River basin and Grand Canal country in Anhui and Northern Kiangsu.

In addition there have been floods in Yunnan and in Honan on the Huai and Yellow Rivers about which less is definitely known.

Thousands of square miles of additional territory have been less seriously flooded, i.e., flooded for a brief period. Most of these short floods destroyed the summer crops but are counted as less serious because the waters have receded sufficiently so as to make fall sowing possible.

Chinese Medical Students and Faculty to Suspend Studies to Engage in Flood Relief

A recent Nanking message stated that leading medical schools in China have been asked to close for three months in order to release their faculties and advanced students for work among the victims of the floods. The suggestion for such suspension has been made to these institutions by the National Government on recommendation of the department of hygiene and sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission. The mobilization of this additional medical personnel will be effected as rapidly as possible.

The institutions which have been requested to suspend their medical work temporarily are Central University, Nanking; Peiping University and the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping; Chung Shan University, Canton; T'ung Chi Medical School, Shanghai; Nan T'ung Medical School, Nant'ung Ku Hopei University, Tientsin; Honan University, Kaifeng.

At present the department has the following list of full-time workers; physicians, 72, pharmacists 11, nurses 65, sanitary engineers 4, sanitary inspectors 72, secretaries and other persounel 25. The doctors, nurses and other personnel in existing local hospitals who are co-operating in the medical relief of the flood sufferers are not included in this list.

Serious Problems Ahead

The diseases appearing in epidemic proportions were dysentery (chiefly bacillary), malaria and typhold. Cholera first appeared in the Wuhan area on September 18, and for a time seemed serious and alarming. The dread disease occurred in numbers only in Wuhan. It is now abating and, with the coming of cooler weather, it is hoped it will entirely disappear. This happy circumstance is the result of heroic efforts on the part of the staff. More than 100,000 inoculations for cholera and typhoid have been given in the Wuhan area alone.

The cooler weather which will probably end the cholera epidemic will, however, bring serious problems with respiratory and pulmonary diseases. Smallpox is also feared.

Later on, when really cold weather arrives the louseborne diseases such as typhus and relapsing fever are sure to appear in malignant form and on an extensive scale. Because of the lowered resistance from exposure and malnutrition, it is feared that such diseases as influenza and pneumonia may take a terrible toll. It is apparent, therefore, that the work of the department of hygiene and sanitation must be immediately augmented.

The present forces will not be sufficient to cope with the gigantic task ahead of them, hence the request that all medical schools close temporarily in order that more workers may be made available. It is the conviction of Dr. J. Heng Liu, director of the department of hygiene and sanitation, that the experience in such prev-

entative public health activity will be valuable both to staff and students. The proposal has been made to the schools that they plan to make up the time lost later during holidays and vacations.

Foreign Experts Help

As a result of the resolutions passed by the Assembly of the League of Nations and in answer to an appeal for collaboration sent to the Health Organization of the League, several foreign Governments are offering the services of experts in sanitation and epidemic control. Some of them are already on their way and will arrive shortly.

A complete list of the Governments extending aid together with the names of the experts who are coming is being compiled and will be available at a later date. Dr. Borcic of the permanent staff of the health division of the League of Nations who has been in China for some time, joined the flood relief forces, and has been working chiefly in the Wuhan area.

The missionary hospitals and medical personnel are collaborating in every possible manner. The Presbyterian Mission Hospital at Taichow, for instance, has co-operated in the establishment of a field hospital there.

The work of the department of hygiene and sanitation has three main features: prevention of epidemics, public sanitation, and medical relief. Six centres are being maintained as follows: Wuhan, Dr. P. Z. King, chief; Taichow and Northern Kiangsu, Dr. T. H. Wang, chief; Nanking and Pukow, Dr. Y. L. Mei, health commissioner of the Municipality of Nanking, chief; Kiukiang, Dr. C. C. Chien, chief; Wuhu, Dr. Robert Brown, chief; Shanghai, Dr. Houki Hu, commissioner of health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, chief.

The Wuhan area still has the largest field force with 48 doctors, 46 nurses, four sanitary engineers, 72 sanitary inspectors, five pharmacists, and 15 clerks and other administrative personnel. Work in the Wuhu area is being carried on at Sinti, Fanko, Huangkang Chingsan, Yuinmeng, Huangpu and Yangtsin. Assisting Dr. King are the following experts: Dr. Borcic of the League of Nations, Dr. Yu Ho of the National Epidemic Preventive Bureau, Dr. J. B. Grant of the Peiping Union Medical College and Dr. Dyer of the Rockefeller Foundation.

What Has Been Done

They have been able to accomplish the following thus far:

1.—Established one base hospital and 4 field hospitals for the treatment of the sick and isolation of contagious cases.

2.—Inoculated 100,000 people against cholera and typhoid fever.

3.—Organized a simple system of sanitary regulation of refugee camps including the building and inspection of 117 latrines, provision of chlorinated drinking water, fly-control, etc.

4.—Established a temporary quarantine service in Hankow.

5.—Established a well-equipped laboratory, chiefly for bacteriology.

6.—Sent branch units to Sinti, Fanko, Huangkang, Chingsan, Yuinmeng, Huangpu, Yanghsin.

7.—Co-ordinated all local hospitals, governmental, private and missionary, in giving medical relief.

Northern Kiangsu.—The working force at present in the Northern Kiangsu area with a base at Taichow is composed of 7 doctors, 5 nurses, and 2 pharmacists, under the direction of Dr. T. H. Wang. They began their work there on September 23. Within a week every refugee in the area had been inoculated. Field units are being established at Tungku, Hinghwa, Kaoyu and Shaopo. It was particularly in this area that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh extended the greatest assistance to the medical services by surveying isolated rural areas. Most of the refugees are living in hsien cities (county seats). Contrasted with the task of reaching those in distress in the villages, relief measures for those concentrated in the cities should be comparatively easy.

Between forty and fifty thousand refugees are living in matsheds in Nanking and Pukow, Most of these are normally mat-shed dwellers who have been forced to move their quarters to new and higher sites because of flood waters. They are not refugees in the real sense of the word, therefore, as they have their normal occupations. The Nanking unit has esablished a temporary quarantine service for the inspection of all river steamers under the direction of Dr. Hong Tsai.

The field unit in Kiangsu, under the direction of Dr. C. C. Chien, has its base in the Army Medical Service's hospital in Kiukiang. This institution at present is able to furnish sufficient hospital accommodation for the needs of that area.

Active Quarantine Work

The work in Shanghai has been conducted by the department of health of the municipality with its own personnel and with funds provided by local relief organizations. The national quarantine service under the direction of Dr. Wu Lien-teh has been particularly active during this critical period. All steamers from up river have been boarded at Woosung for inspection and necessary inoculations.

In a report made by Dr. J. Heng Liu, director of its department of hygiene and sanitation, to the National Flood Relief Commission under date of October 5, from which the foregoing facts are largely taken, Dr. Liu further states that very strict sanitary measures, such as fly-control, mass inoculation campaigns, isolation of cases, and quarantine, have been undertaken.

But for these efforts, horrors beyond the power of one's imagination to conceive might have been the lot all Central and East China.

Passivity and Racial Suicide

(MISS) I HSI YANG

War is damnable when it is offensive and provocative, but justified in self defense. Japan's outrageous invasion and occupation of Manchuria has violated international law, ignored the dignity of the League of Nations, and made the Kellogg Peace Pact a scrap of paper. Territory is the fundamental element of a state, and China as a sovereign state ought not submit to the deprivation of her territory without giving a stiff resistance and resorting to self-defense. It is a mortal shame that the military authorities in China uphold the banner of passivity in order to appeal to international justice and world public opinion.

Ever since the humiliating Sino-Japanese War in 1894, China has adopted the principle of passivity in all her diplomatic relations with Japan. But the more she has yielded, the more she has been oppressed. The more she swears to wipe out the national disgraces from our history, the more national humiliation days are to be observed. Passivity, if it goes to extremes, is only cowardice. It poisons our minds, destroys our national spirit, and drives us to racial suicide.

The life of a nation depends upon her national spirit. Germany came out from the World War beaten and exhausted, but her national spirit will never be subdued. With nation-wide undaunted spirit, the Germans united and toiled like one man. They have succeeded in pulling their fatherland out from the national crisis and winning international sympathy and recognization. India, though under the British yoke, has never forgot to fight for her freedom. Headed by her national hero Gandhi, India has adopted the nationwide non-cooperative movement. It is an act of passivity. The adoption of such an act is not because Gandhi does not want to resort to arms, but because he has only a pair of bare arms. So non-cooperation is the only weapon he can fight with. It is through his spirit of stoicism and reserve that he directs the nation to seek for one common goal, and likewise to win for him worldwide sympathy. He does not bow down to force.

The condition in China is different from that of India. China is still an independent state. Her situation though weak, is not that of a vassal of Japan's. Her people, though poor, are not Japan's slaves. Her armies, though not all well equipped, yet possess the greatest number of soldiers on earth. No other Power can rival her in her yearly military expenditure. Twenty years of continuous civil warfare have taught her armies quite enough practical fighting experience. In self-defense, China ought to fight, and China can fight. We fight not because we want to win, to be glorified. We fight because we want to arouse our sinking spirit, and to have a bitter memory to keep us awake. If we are going to lose, don't let us give up without an heroic struggle. We might loose, we might shed blood, but we can face the world proudly in the realization that we have safe-guarded our national honor, a nation that has not bowed down to force. It is only through our self help that the help of the world may come. The principle of passivity is only a mocking word, and leads to racial suicide.

Shanghai, October 12, 1931.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XL

I am of the opinion that actors and stenographers, providing they are not too far along in years, and providing both have made a study of phonetics, have ceatain advantages over others who attempt a new language.

The actor is accustomed to mimic or imitate the manner, gesture, tone, and pitch of the model before him. He is more apt at imitation than his brothers who are not actors. The ablilty to observe carefully the teacher in order to determine how his mouth or jaw is set, what position his teeth, lips and tongue take when producing certain sounds is of inestimable value to one endeavoring to acquire a new language. An actor not only observes but reproduces that which he has seen and heard. This ability to imitate is a wonderful aid in acquiring a new language. Imitate your teacher—watch his mouth. How does he form it when producing certain sounds; are his lips rounded, or do you see his teeth? Does he aspirate the word or not? And what about his nose, his tongue, and formation of his face? All of these movements should be carefully observed and imitated. Imitate, imitate, imitate, if you desire to speak like the Chinese do.

The stenographer has also been trained to observe, not so much the facial features of her employer but his verbal expression. She has been trained to detect the syllables and to notate them as soon as heard. A good stenographer hears each syllable and automatically places a symbol representing the syilable on paper. This is an art that every one should acquire, not necessarily the art of recording what has been said, but the art of being able to immediately detect the sound pictured. In order to reproduce a sound correctly it must first be heard correctly. Train your ear to detect each syllable and then reproduce it exactly as you heard it.

CHARACTER STUDY

3 矩 199

Character No. 199 (矩3)

A custom, pattern or rule.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tsy (R.) Chu

The radical 矢 representing an arrow, and the phonetic 巨 a square. The square was used as a guide in laying out a plot of ground. When the arrow is added to the square we have the idea of irrevocable, determined, fixed, established, as an arrow after it has been shot cannot be recalled. This combination is therefore used to represent the idea of an established custom.

3 府 200

Character No. 200 (府3)

A place, a prefecture, a storehouse.

Pronounced fu

The radical 广 representing a roof, or cover of a hut, and 付 to hand over to, to give to, or to transfer to. The combination refers to the place where taxes are paid.

2 堂 196

Character No. 196 (堂2)

A hall, a court, a school.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ʃ tan (R.) Tang

The radical 土 representing the earth and 口 an enclosure and 𠆢 the idea of a roof. This is a very common form of building in China. The floor of earth, enclosed about, with a roof above. A typical ancestral hall, or court of justice.

2 華 197

Character No. 197 (華2)

Flowers, Flowery, China

Pronouneed (I.P.S.) Ruo: (R.) Hua

This characters is the name of a precious stone, but is used to represent blooming plants, the flowers or flowery. It is also used for China or the Chinese.

1 規 198

Character No. 198 (規1)

A rule or custom.

Pronounced kuei

In this character the radical is found on the right side. 見 to see or perceive is the radical. the phonetic refers to an adult. Originally the phonetic was 矢 an arrow. Hence the idea in order to conform to the rule of custom one must see 見 the target and then proceed to adjust his 矢 arrow, so as to hit the target.

VOCABULARY LIST

621. 學堂 — A school
622. 坐堂 — To sit in court as a judge.
623. 上堂 — To go to court.
624. 客堂 — A receipton hall.
625. 天堂 — Heaven.
626. 中華 — China.
627. 華人 — Chinese subjects.
628. 華字 — Chinese characters.
620. 華言學堂 — Chinese Language School.
630. 規矩 — A rule, custom.
631. 規矩人 — A properly behaved man.
632. 規過 — To correct one's faults.
633. 定規 — To settle, to decide, to arrange. It is certain that.
634. 天府 — The storehouse of God.
635. 王府 — The Palace of a Prince.
636. 府上 — "Your house"

SENTENCE WORK

416. 先生做甚麼事 — What do you do?
417. 我天天上學堂教書 — I go to school every day and teach.
418. 那樣你是一個教員 — Then you are a teacher.
419. 是的我是一個教員 — Yes I am a teacher.
420. 請進來 — Please come in.
421. 這個客堂很好 — This is a fine reception room.
422. 府上那在裏 — Where is your home?
423. 在上海 — In Shanghai.
424. 這個學堂叫甚麼名字 — What is the name of this school?
425. 這個學堂叫華言學堂 — This school is called the Chinese Language School.
426. 學生是華人 — Are the students Chinese?
427. 不是的都是外國人 — No they are all foreigners.
428. 教員是中國人 — The teachers are Chinese.
429. 但是學生是外國人 — But the students are foreigners.
430. 學堂的規矩已經定規了 — The school regulations have already been determined upon.
431. 請先生明天再來我就說明學堂的規矩 — Please come back tomorrow and I will explain the regulations of the school.

READING LESSON XV

念課

第十五課 人

世界上的人很多 有中國人外國人 英國人美國人法國人德國人 有上等人中等人下等人 有男人女人 有主人客人用人 有先生學生還有工人 也有有錢的人沒有錢的人還有病人 有講道理的人也有做買賣的人 有走路的人也有做事的人 有現在的人有從前的人 也有家裏頭的人 在家裏頭有父親母親哥哥弟弟 還有別的人有朋友也有平常的人 這一些人都是好人

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THEHOMESTUDY INSTITUTE, No, 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

An Appeal to the United States on Behalf of China

BY VICTOR FRENE

THE events happening at this moment in Manchuria, mean that Japan is determined to annex Manchuria. What is happening at present is the outcome of a long meditated plan of Japanese imperialistic penetration, as the Tanaka memorandum of 1927 clearly demonstrates. Any impartial observer, who would study events on the spot in Manchuria, could not fail to recognize this fact.

The transformation of three rich provinces of China into a Japanese colony would mean the *reductio ad absurdum* of all the efforts for the establishment of a new morality between nations which have been made since the Great War and unavoidably lead to the militarisation of China.

Has German militarism been defeated in the Great War in order to give birth to a much more powerful militarism in Asia?

The Japanese Point of View

From the Japanese point of view, her desire to take possession of another big slice of the continent of Asia is perfectly natural. Japan needs raw materials and an outlet for her surplus population.

But Japan has adopted Imperial Germany as the model of her modernization, and to stand patiently aside whilst Japan is taking from others what she needs, would create a new danger for the future advancement of other nations of the world, because Japanese mentality has become, in the course of her modernization, completely egoistic and disinclined to pay the least attention to the needs of others.

Japan has never been creative. In the past, she depended on China for her mental advancement; and what she acquired, not only mentally but technically during these last seventy years, is imported from the West. Therefore, Japan is mentally and morally unfit to undertake the leadership of any other nation, and to allow Japan to occupy the territory of another nation would only lead to the abandonment of this territory to Japanese exploitation.

This exploitation of another nation by Japan would not only be detrimental to all the other nations of the world but against the best interests of Japan herself.

Only a nation having a most highly developed national character, is fit to lead other nations and to let other nations benefit by her leadership. Japan's greatness is a national superstition and cannot be verified either by history or by experience.

If Imperial Germany's mania of greatness has been considered as a folly which deserved no better fate than to be crushed by the combined forces of all the great nations of the world, ought the much less justifiable mania of greatness of Japan now to be given free reign?

And should, at the present time, not even the greatest of nations be still conscious enough of its own limitations to refrain from taking away by force from another nation, what belongs to the other nation by nature and by historical development?

China's Point of View

China is not at present in a position to defend herself against military aggression.

There are some people who think that China, if she is weak, must suffer the penalties of weakness.

But are we still in the Stone Age where national greatness was measured by military prowess?

There are others who are dissatisfied with the march of events in China and who have no hope for China because China has spent nearly twenty years, at a most eventful period of the world's history, in civil wars which were meaningless to outsiders.

But China is one of the oldest of civilizations and contains one fourth of the human race. Was it not unavoidable and is it not easily comprehensible that such an old and populous country had to take time to adjust itself to the new world conditions of which the masses of the population were more or less completely ignorant up to very recent times?

China was gifted with an original character of her own. China was perfectly self-contained, not only mentally but materially, before the West, one hundred years ago, came intimately into touch with her. The slowliness and the painfulness which mark China's adaptation to Western standards, ought to be taken as proofs of the intrinsic value of Chinese character rather than as proofs of the breakdown of Chinese civilization.

Even in her modernization, China is proceeding by Chinese methods. These Chinese methods are necessarily incomprehensible to onlookers, who do not devote themselves to a special study of Chinese character. But are we, in this age of science, justified in condemning people whom we do not understand and in reproaching them of being mistaken simply because they are different from us?

In its long history, the whole Orient has cultivated more or less exclusively just those elements of human existence which the modern Occident, in its desire for technical advancement, has most neglected. We get impatient with a nation that continues discussing political principles whilst millions are starving in the flooded provinces and the leaders of which have not yet given up their controversies although foreign aggression is more threatening than it ever was, since Korea, Formosa, and Annam became colonies of foreign powers. But do our own poets not continue to write poetry even when they are starving and do our own great men not choose death rather than the abandonment of principles?

Whilst England is trying to find ways of satisfying the national aspirations of India, would it be logical to allow England's former ally to deny the existence of China as a nation by annexing three important provinces the raw materials and empty spaces of which China needs just as much as Japan for her future progress?

Where America Comes In

What is needed now, is goodwill and carefulness.

American goodwill towards China has already become proverbial among the Chinese. Because the European nations are fully occupied with their own difficulties, the League of Nations cannot give to the Manchurian crisis the careful attention which is required. Therefore if a way is to be found out of the present impasse, it must be discovered by the United States.

America ought to render it evident to Japan that the road to greatness which she has mapped out for herself leads not only herself, but the whole world, into an abyss. Japan, at the Washington Conference, has returned Shantung to China and, at another conference, Japan will return the three Eastern Provinces. America, alone among all the nations, can devote goodwill and carefulness, not only to China but also to Japan.

America has perhaps a heavier responsibility still towards China, because it was America who has aroused Japan from the slumber of centuries, when Admiral Perry opened Japan to world-intercourse.

America ought to demonstrate that it is easy to convince another nation of the futility of violence, if one has strong convictions to put forward. America has saved Europe. America will again save Asia.

It is only natural that the nation which through its own experience, came to realize the value of independence, has invented the doctrine of self-determination—self-determination even of minorities. In Manchuria, self-determination is demanded by the great majority.

America will show that progress is automatically brought about by work and that natural limitations must be overcome by intensified application of character and intelligence. It is this intensified application of character and intelligence only which can produce harmony in human relationships, private, social, national as well as international.

Canton, October 6, 1931.

Severe Plague Epidemic in Honan Province

Because of an outbreak of bubonic plague and malaria in Honan, the Provincial Authorities at Kaifeng have decided to organize a plague-prevention bureau. The General Relief Committee and the National Flood Relief Commission have been requested to furnish medical aid.

Reports from different parts of Honan indicate that more than 50 districts are affected, including Kaifeng, Chengchow, Lanfeng, Yencheng, Hsuchang, Nanyang, Sinyeh and Tenghsien. Conditions in the district of Tenghsien, in southern Honan, are the worst. The plague epidemic probably originated with an army of rats which was seen crossing hills and valleys near Linju (western Honan) two months ago. They were so numerous that it is stated a bandit-suppression force was delayed as the rats blocked the path of the soldiers. Thousands of the rodents were found dead on the roadside and the plague is believed to have spread from the infected creatures.

The Truth About Opium Monopolies

BY R. Y. LO (羅運炎)

VI

THE existence of opium monopolies in the Far Eastern Colonies of the Foreign Powers forms undoubtedly a deterring influence to the success of the Prohibition Movement in China. In the first place, it creates new addicts among the returned Chinese from the colonies. Secondly, it furnishes a constant supply of opium for smuggling purposes. Thirdly, as long as these monopolies exist, there remains always a temptation or incentive to the Chinese Government to follow in suit because of the huge revenue the opium monopoly yields.

The pity of it all is the hard lot of the Chinese residents who have come under the influence of the deadly drug since their arrival in the colonies. "Thousands of vigorous, hard-working laborers have gone to various South Sea Islands, with a high hope of making a fortune, however small, to clear their family debts or to give their wives and children a better living. But alas, many have gone, but few have come back! Most of them have either perished because of indulgence in opium-smoking—which is only too easy since the use of opium is legalised—or live only to taste the bitterness of life and the cruelty of man, deprived of all hope to see their homeland in their life-time."

How does the monopoly system operate in the Powers' Colonies? In general, the importation of raw or prepared opium and the cultivation of poppy is prohibited except by the Monopoly Bureau of the Government. While in Formosa the policy is to limit the number of smokers licensed by the Government, the policy in the South Sea Islands seeks to eliminate the element of profit. Opium-smoking is allowed in divans licensed by the Government, and as a rule, only Chinese are allowed to smoke, nationals of the Colonial Powers being strictly forbidden. Just why the same evil should be allowed to be practiced by one race and not the other is something beyond the comprehension of human intelligence.

With the exception of America in the Phillippines which has adopted a policy of absolute prohibition, other colonial powers in the Far East have all followed the system of Government monopoly. Japan in Formosa, Portugal in Macao, France in Indo-China and Kwang-chow-wan, Holland in the East Indies, and Great Britain in Hongkong and the Malay States have each and all reaped enormous revenues every year. Following is a table showing opium revenue of one year for colonial governments in the Far East:

Far East: Government	Opium Revenue 1929		Percent of total revenue
Straits Settlement	$ 8,250,000		15.1
Federated Malay States	12,000,000		12.3
Johore	3,991,667		23.0
Kedah	1,966,466		26.78
Perlis	187,188		30.15
Kelantan	416,763		16.80
Trenggnau	254,699		17.70
Brunei	67,000		19.51
Sarawak	750,000		13.90
British North Borneo	£ 80,680		16.71
The Netherlands Indies	34,500,000	guilders	6.35
French Indo-China	7,800,000	piastres	4.70
Hongkong	2,000,000		9.06
Macao	986,000		22.16
Formosa	2,900,000		2.72

Huge Colonial Revenue from Opium

It has been roughly estimated that the opium revenue of British Far Eastern Possessions for 1928 was $35,021,-510. It must be noted that the fore-going figures are all in terms of gold. It is also conservatively estimated that during the thirty years of monopoly system in Formosa, Japan has collected a revenue of something like Yen 169,729,820. In view of this huge financial return, there is no wonder that the colonial powers are still clinging to the monopoly system at the expense of the vitality of the living beings. While the annual income from opium revenue is an important factor in the administration of the colonies, the ever increasing toll of the lives of thousands and thousands of industrious Chinese laborers who have gone to the colonies for fortune or better living is also too significant a matter of humanity to be ignored.

According to the general secretary of the National Anti-opium Association of China who has recently made a trip to the South Sea Islands, the following finding demands serious consideration by all who are well-wishers of the Chinese race.

"In British Malaya (including both the Straits Settlements and Malaya States) it is conservatively estimated that 20 per cent of the Chinese population are addicted to opium. According to this estimate, the number of Chinese smokers will be approximately 400,000 out of a total Chinese population of about 2,000,000. The worst victims are among the Chinese coolies. It is not infrequent to find 40-50 per cent of coolies in some factories who are opium smokers.

In the Dutch East Indies the latest official estimate places the number of Chinese smokers at 89,816 or approximately 10 per cent of the total Chinese population. But according to my own observation and especially in view of the large quantity of opium secretly distributed, it is quite safe to raise the percentage to fifteen per cent. The situation is especially serious among Chinese contract laborers. For instance, in eastern Sumatra there are about 110,000 Chinese among whom no less than 45,000 are opium smokers.

"It is an established fact that the majority of the Chinese smokers do not carry the habit with them from China but acquire it locally, that is, after they come under the colonial administration. This is according to no less an authority than the Malaya Opium Commission of 1907-1908, whose opinion was later confirmed by the British Malaya Opium Committee of 1924. This conclusion no doubt can be applied to the Dutch East Indies or any other colony in the Far East where opium-smoking is legalised."

In spite of the fact that Powers have pledged themselves to carry out their obligations as specified in Chapter 11 of the Hague Convention, Article 6 of which states: "The contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence", very little has been done to bring about the "gradual and effective suppression" of smoking in the colonies. This failure on the part of Powers having colonies in the Far East is usually explained off with excuses either that opium is not harmful to the Chinese or that if suppression is to take place the smuggling from producing countries will increase, while the question of revenue is conveniently and skilfully avoided.

Now, what are the facts? Is opium really harmless to Chinese? Besides the volume of world medical opinions which are quoted in our first chapter, we have a booklet with the title of "Opinions of over 100 Physicians on the Use of Opium in China", compiled by Dr. Hampden C. Dubose of Soochow some 30 years ago. It is too voluminous to quote every one of them. We would request the reader to read for himself the individual opinions contained in this booklet and see what is the truth about opium and its evil effects. In addition, let me reproduce a statement from Dr. James L. Maxewell, M.D., Hon. Secretary, China Medical Association and editor, *China Medical Journal*. Dr. Maxewell is a highly recognised physician of long standing and has had an experience of thirty years in China. He certainly knows what he is talking about. The following statement was written at a recent date in response to the request of the author.

"In the short space available to me here" writes Dr. Maxewell "I shall devote my remarks entirely to the effect of the habit on the Chinese. This does not imply that the drug is less deleterious to those of other nationality, which would be quite untrue, but is merely because my personal observations extending now for over thirty years have been almost confined to people of Chinese race. My own work for a great part of this time was as medical superintendent of a large hospital to which was attached an opium refuge and in a population where opium was extensively used. It did not take long at this sort of work to convince me that the habitual use of opium was wholly deleterious and in the years that have passed since then I have seen no reason to alter that opinion.

"It is not my intention here to dwell on the moral effects of opium smoking though in the long run this is perhaps the most important phase of this evil habit,

but on the physical results with which I have had so much to do.

Bad Physical Results

The physical results of the habitual use of opium in whatever form are uniformly bad. This does not imply that these results develop in the same way and at the same rate in all cases.....The main effects are the production of a chronic anaemia, a considerable amount of dyspepsia and an obstinate form of constipation. In the long run, however, the habit leads even in these cases to a shortened expectation of life and a condition of the nervous system which inhibits the power of accurate judgment and quick decision on important matters. Apart from these results, however, the power of accurate judgment and quick decision on conditions there is outwardly little effect on the man's health the reaction under special strain such as infectious illness or major operation are very seriously affected and mortality in such conditions is very abnormally high owing to the loss of recuperative powers.

It is, however, in the ordinary labouring man with heavy physical work and often insufficient food that the effects of opium are most pronounced and most rapidly develop. The principal evidence of these is shown in emaciation, premature senility, digestive disturbances, at first chronic constipation and finally an intractable diarrhoea that the physician is almost powerless to stop. The effect of the drug further shows itself in the lack of resistance to and serious results from intercurrent disease such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and especially dysentery which is particularly common among opium habitues. As a surgeon with a very large practice I early learned to dread the effect of surgical operations on all opium users and to avoid even desirable operations on such people whenever this was possible.

"Finally, I would like to refer to a statement that has frequently been made that opium is an antidote to malaria and that opium users are less frequently attacked by the disease than are those who do not use the drug.

"The truth of this statement as regards China was investigated by Dr. Otte of Amoy many years ago. Dr. Otte sent out a questionaire to the physicians working in malarious regions in South China and discovered both from his own investigations and from the replies from others that is was entirely untrue. Indeed the fact appeared to be that opium habitues were more liable to malaria than the general population.

"In closing I would state that the conviction borne in on me from many years of medicial expertence is that the results of the habitual use of opium are without exception bad in their physical effects on the user and his children."

The fore-going statement came forth from the pen of an outstanding physician with thirty years of service among the masses of Chinese in this land. The statement was so convincingly and ably written that we need not go any further to refute the false idea of the harmlessnes of opium to Chinese. But it would be of interest to know how that idea came about.

"Opium Is Harmless"—A Delusion

The false theory that "Opium is harmless to the Chinese" was the result of a finding of the 1908 Opium Commission appointed by the Malaya Government. This commission was composed of two Europeans and one Chinese. The Chinese member of the Commission, we are told, was himself an opium addict belonging to a very wealthy class. The other two gentlemen, although one was a professional man and the other a high dignitary of the church, had very little if any experience with the masses of the people, their associations having been largely confined to the class of the well-to-do, the effect of opium on whom was of course less evident. In view of the make-up of this commission, who could indeed feel surprised that the finding should be what it was that in their opinion, "Opium is harmless to the Chinese"?

"There is nothing inadvertent in the absurdity", writes Mr. John Palmer Gavit, author of "Opium", "that a Chinese who attempts to smoke opium in London puts himself in peril of the law, while in the Far East the same British Government not only will permit him to do it, but will itself furnish—at a comfortable profit—the opium with which to do it, will salt away that profit for Government revenue (in the Straits Settlements some 45 per cent of the whole) and in official documents stoutly maintain that it doesn't hurt him—that he cannot get along without it." The fact is that both the labor and money of the Chinese are wanted in the colonies, in the meantime making him contented by the soothing effect of the opium. Who could offer a better bargain than that? The familiar reasoning of the colonial powers, according to Mr. Gavit, is something like this:

"We must have our labour supply, hence we must not interfere with the 'recreation' which attracts that labor and help to keep it contented, I must have coolies for my brickyard, to unload my ships, to get the stuff out of my go-down. And the coolies are Chinese, they must have their recreations. No opium, no coolies."

Another excuse for non-action on the part of the colonial powers in bringing about to "gradual and effective suppression" is the fear of the ease of smuggling. It is maintained that monopolies should not be given up before the cessation of poppy-cultivation in producing countries is actually accomplished. If this excuse were tenable, how much greater an excuse would China have if she should refuse to suppress opium on the ground that the smuggling of opium and opium derivatives from abroad is so overwhelming that further effort on the part of the Chinese Government at suppression would be practically null. Should this excuse be made use of by every signatory Power to the Hague Convention of 1912, one wonders how many centuries shall have passed before the spirit of the Convention is to be actually carried out.

Ethically speaking, a right is a right, no two wrongs can make up a right. In other words, if it is the right thing to suppress opium it must be done at once and cannot be made conditional on the happening of something else. Whatever may have been the facts of smuggling, America did not hesitate to do away with the monopoly system in the Philippine Islands when she thought it was the right thing to do. What America has done in the Philippines, other colonial powers can also do in their respective territories.

Chinese Willing to Give Up Habit

Still another excuse commonly heard is the unwillingness of the Chinese to give up their habits. It is freely claimed by defenders of the opium monopoly that if opium-smoking should be suppressed, the Chinese laborers could not be induced to remain in the colonies, so that the public welfare would suffer materially from such a measure.

This is far from truth if we take the word of Dr. Chen Su Lan, a long time resident physician in Singapore and a personal friend of the author, who wrote in the *Straits Times* a year ago that "Just as nearly all European witnesses were against suppression, so were nearly all Chinese witnesses for it. We have an instance of five retail and smoking opium ship proprieters who had invested from $2,600 to $7,500 in the business, some with borrowed money, and who were heavy smokers of a tahil a day (or from $150 to $300 worth of opium a month) and also eaters of dross for more or less than twenty years. Being petitioners to the Government against taking away of their licenses, they would be the last people to say anything in favor of suppression which would mean their ruin financially. Yet when the first man was asked whether he was in favor, he answered, 'it would be a good thing' to suppress opium. The remaining four were not asked the same question again.

That all the head artisans and mechanics were out and out for suppression despite their being in the Government's employ should open the eyes of the anti-suppressionists to the fact that the universal hostility of the Malayan Chinese towards the monopoly system is not the work of a few faddists, for against opium all Chinese are one irrespective of the dialect or the place of birth."

Defenders of the system often cite the case of Formosa to prove the efficiency of opium monopoly as a means of control. It is is frequently pointed out that the monopoly system in Formosa has been so successful that the number of smokers in Formosa has considerably declined. But to those who are in the know the opium condition in Formosa is not as rosy as it has often been painted to us. In testimony of this we have only to give an excerpt of an article in the *New York Sun* contributed by Mr. Edgar Snow who had made a personal investigation of the system in Formosa beforehand. The excerpts of Mr. Snow's article may be given as follows:

"It is widely believed that due to the efficient functioning of the Government Monopoly system, whereby opium-smokers are required to register, and the number

of licences issued to such addicts is yearly reduced, Japan has practically abolished the sins of the poppy in her southern colony.

"People who care to investigate can readily be undeceived: recently released statistics prove there are still some 27,000 licensed smokers on the island. Even if this told the complete story, the achievement might be considered remarkable, for 33 years ago, when the present policy was begun, there were 170,000 men and women who could legitimately use opium. In white and black this sems to mean that 143,000 fewer Formosans are slaves of the poppy than in 1897. But that is by no means a fact.

"Government officials here tacitly admit that the licensing arrangement is a failure. For one thing, when the registration took place three decades ago only those regarded as "incurable" were given smoking permits. The great majorty was Chinese-Formosans, over forty years of age. Only a few hundred of these survive to-day. This means that most of the present licensed smokers are persons who developed the habit after the Government Monopoly became effective.

Licensing System Encoureeges Sinoking

"In an interview with Mr. Kushimura, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division for Formosa, the following fact was revealed:

"'Because there have been only 27,000 licenses issued for opium smokers', he said, 'does not mean that there are but 27,000 users of the drug. The smokers have many ways of eluding the law.

"Often a license issued to one man is used by his entire family, as well as friends. One pipe may thus account for half a dozen, even a dozen smokers. We have no way of knowing how many people use an opium-smoking set. According to law, all the drug must be consumed at home. Unless we kept a watchman in every household, it would be imppossible for us to tell this.'

"Officially, Japan's attempt to suppress opium among its Chinese subjects looks sincere....But many questions occur to the inquisitive, for which no adequate explanations can be secured. Little educational work is conducted against drugs in Formosa. No censure attaches to the person who uses opium. Throughout the island men and women may be observed enjoying their smokes, in full view of the streets—not merely in outlying districts, but here in the capital.

"Foreigners in Formosa who have studied the Monopoly system think that in practice it does not limit the consumption of opium. In instances, it definitely encourages it, under official protection".

This is the truth about Japan's so-called "enlightened experiment" in opium eradication in Formosa! Since the most successful example of the opium monopolies in the Far East is what it is, we can easily imagine what the actual conditions existing in other monopoly-holding colonies look like.

We have now, it is hoped, a clear view of the opium monopolies in the Far East. Being as bad as it is, practically making the Far Eastern world unfit for morally clean people to live in, why have not the so-called liberal governments of Great Britain, France, Netherlands and Japan abandoned this morally indefensible business in opium? The truth of the matter and therefore the heart of the problem is not so much whether opium is harmless or harmful to the Chinese, unwillingness or willingness of the Chinese to give up their habits, still less the case of difficulty of the smuggling business. It is the revenue which is the real issue of the whole problem. "Indeed, bare candour compels recognition of the fact that in this exceedingly perplexing problem the question of abandoning and replacing an established source of revenue, in some cases furnishing at least half of the support of government, is one of the most obdurate factors. Any government that could be indifferent to the existence of colonial revenue of upward of $50,000,000 a year, which if abandoned and must be somehow replaced, would be a fit subject for a Commission de lunatico inquirendo."

But what does it profit a ruling State to gain the whole world and die from moral wreckage? How could the conscience of a nation be at ease when revenue derived from the vice of the poor and the weak should be complacently collected from year to year? From the standpoint of humanity, human life, free or in bondage, is too valuable and high priced to be exploited for purposes of temporary financial gain.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is notified that in accordance with Government instructions the rules heretofore in force governing the movement of Chinese subsidiary silver coins have been cancelled and that a set of new regulations restricting this movement has been drawn up, with effect from 1st October, 1931. as follows:

Rules for Restricting the Movement of Subsidiary Silver Coins.

1. Before the enforcement of the New Coinage Act, 10—cent subsidiary silver coins weighing .072 *k'up'ing* taels and containing .0504 taels of pure silver, and 20-cent silver coins weighing .144 taels and containing .1008 taels of pure silver shall be allowed to remain in temporary circulation according to present local usage.

2. All 10-cent and 20-cent silver coins not coming up to the weight and fineness prescribed above shall be treated as inferior coins.

3. All inferior and light-weight subsidiary silver coins seized shall be melted into silver and after deducting transportation and meltage charges, a fine of 2/10ths of the value of silver obtained shall be imposed, the balance being returned to the owners.

4. Subsidiary silver coins which are not inferior or light-weight may be shipped in quantities not exceeding 500 without restriction, and will be released by the Customs after examination. Shipment of more than 500 coins must be covered by a *Huchao* issued by the Superintendent of Customs at the port of shipment.

5. When subsidiary silver coins which are not inferior or light-weight are shipped (in quantities exceeding 500) without covering *Huchao*, or in excess of the quantity authorised by the *Huchao*, and are seized by the Customs, 3% of the value of the coins shall be deducted, the balance being returned to owners.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs,

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 12th October, 1931.

Nakamura, Extraterritoriality, and the Invasion

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

THE events of recent weeks have pushed the Nakamura case into the background for the time being. And yet this case is of fundamental importance in more ways than one. The case has been utilized by the Japanese military to stir up great public feeling, both in the Japanese army and among the general public, against China, and to pave the way for the recent invasion. It has been utilized in the same way to arouse feeling against China abroad, emphasizing the insecurity of foreigners in China and the lack of protection here. Japanese papers, including the near-English *Manchuria Daily News*, have emphasized it almost as if it were the cause of the recent occupation, which therefore would appear in part as an attempt at vengeance, though of course Japanese official statements do not put forth any argument of this kind.

This Nakamura case has been so useful in the cause of Japanese propaganda as to suggest to many that it was wholly an invention for Japan's propaganda purposes, that if there was a Captain Nakamura traveling in China he disappeared for the convenience of the Japanese military. While this occurred to the present writer, a study of the various sources of information, Japanese, Chinese, and other, convinced me long since that the Japanese account was, in essentials, correct, especially as they did not deny certain vital points in the case, such as the fact that Nakamura was traveling under a passport concealing his military rank and presenting him as a scholar making geographical studies, and the further fact that he was on military duty at the time,—very significant points which, from a strictly legal viewpoint it might have been far better to deny.

The Disappearance

Nakamura disappeared about June 27, but it was nearly two months before there was any publicity about it. It was weeks before news came through, and when it came the Japan Foreign Office put a strict ban upon it, forbidding all papers to print anything about the case. The ban was lifted August 17, when the campaign began with which we are now well acquainted. The Foreign Office, apparently, wished to emphasize the legal point in the case, stressing the necessity of protection for their nationals in general, and were not over-enthusiastic about stating that the passport which Nakamura carried described him falsely, and that the supposed scholar was in fact a military man of high rank. The Japanese War Department, however, felt differently. Their attitude was that the gravity of the offense was enormously increased by the fact that Nakamura was not merely a Japanese subject, but a captain in the army, and on military duty at the time of his disappearance. The War Department's attitude soon came to quite overshadow the other, and in the furious campaign which followed emphasis has been continually laid upon Nakamura's military position and rank.

As to why the news was banned so long by the Japanese Foreign Office, this may be left for later discussion. I think, however, that the very well informed *Japan Chronicle* was correct in believing that the military were not merely indignant, but very much worried, over Nakamura's disappearance and capture. In any case, I felt that the case called for a careful study, and I have tried to find out, as fully as possible, relevant facts in the case, both from Japanese and Chinese sources, and set them forth fairly, and with such conclusions as seem to me to be justified.

Japanese Consul's Statement

In my inquiries of the Japanese at Mukden I found a perfect willingness to speak about the case (with certain reservations), and much personal courtesy. Consul Morishima, of the Japanese Consulate-General there, confirmed certain essential points, stating frankly that Nakamura's passport failed to mention his military rank, and he was supposed to be going to the interior for geographical studies. The Chinese officials had not been informed of his rank, but had been told he was an official. Nakamura was in fact (said Mr. Morishima in response to my question) on military duty at the time, and not on vacation.

Mr. Morishima's answers to my other questions may be summarized as follows:

The territory where Nakamura disappeared was unsettled, and could not be termed safe, but the Captain had not applied to the Chinese officials there for protection, or advised them of his movements so that they could give such protection, the general notification in Mukden being considered sufficient.

Nakamura was accompanied by one Isugi, retired sergeant-major with a hotel in Tsitsihar, a Russian, and a Mongol guide. Nothing was heard of the four for a month, then information was gained through a Japanese woman who was married to a Chinese general. This woman heard an account of the murder, and as soon as possible took it to the Japanese. There was other supporting evidence, which however the Consul was not in a position to give out.

It was not simply a matter of robbery. The party were put under arrest by Chinese military, held in prison for three days, fully investigated, and then killed.

Two Stories

Such was the Japanese outline of the case, briefly summarized. I asked why the men were executed, but this Mr. Morishima could not or would not tell me. It was clearly, however, not a simple case of robbery. The circumstances outlined by the Japanese Consul, which corresponded roughly (though with marked differences in detail) to the stories appearing in Japanese newspapers, led me to certain conclusions, particularly in view of subsequent events. I was inclined, in the main, to accept the Japanese statement as correct in its main outlines. I wished, however, to get an official Chinese statement on the subject.

The Japanese Consul told me that the day before the occupation of Mukden the Chinese authorities had already reported that they had verified the killing of Nakamura, and had taken into custody the officer responsible (one Lt.-Col. Yuan). This report, naturally, I desired confirmation of, and in Chinese official quarters I found that it was correct. The death of Nakamura had been verified, and the officer responsible had been put under detention just before the Japanese occupation. Their information, however, was that Nakamura had been detained for a very short time, for inquiry, and then permitted to go on, and that later he had a fracas with Chinese soldiers and was killed while shooting at them.

The Facts of the Case

Here are two different stories, but it is not necessary to accuse any of my informants of deliberate falsehood. In each case their information was received from others, and in each case the informants had certain personal interests. —on the one hand to show how much they knew and how completely informed they were, and the other hand to show how little they knew and how fully they could disclaim responsibility for what had happened.

Certain essential facts may be said to be now agreed upon: That Nakamura went into Inner Mongolia on military duty, with a passport concealing his rank and presenting his purpose falsely; that though the Chinese officials at Mukden were informed of his trip, the local or military officials in the interior (upon whom he was dependent for protection) were not advised of his movements, that he was detained for inquiry; that he was shot.

Personally, it seems to me that the Chinese might have gained much fuller information on the subject. Perhaps they would have done so had it not been for the occupation. Perhaps they will still do so. For the time being, however, it seems necessary to work with just what information is available and mutually agreed upon, and consider it in connection with surrounding circumstances.

The Matter of Jurisdiction

The reason for the killing of Nakamura and his party is clearly of vital importance. Technically, the Japanese claim that, under extraterritoriality, their national was not subject to Chinese jurisdiction under any circumstances, regardless of the correctness or otherwise of his passport, and regardless likewise of the nature of his activities. And yet, in actual practice, the reason for the killing is of the most fundamental importance.

To take an extreme example, it appears to me that if an American gunman were shooting people on the streets of a Chinese city, and were brought down by a Chinese gendarme, it is doubtful if the United States would make a diplomatic issue and great hullabaloo about the infringement of the gunman's extraterritorial privileges. This case is admittedly extreme, but I bring it forth to illustrate that surrounding circumstances must be taken into consideration in judging the right or wrong of a case. It appears to me, particularly in view of all that has since happened, that it is vitally necessary to know why Nakamura was killed after his investigation by the Chinese military.

Nakamura's Mission

Nakamura was a secret agent, traveling with a passport describing him falsely, and on military service at the time. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Japanese have been sending many such secret agents into the interior of Manchuria and as far as Inner Mongolia, to say nothing of

China Proper. There is also no reasonable doubt that the Japanese have for some time been preparing for the present coup. Their preparations, judging from recent reports, were not merely of a military nature, but also involved intrigue with various elements—Chinese, Mongol. or Manchu—which they could utilize against the Central Government for "declarations of independence," etc. The present occupation was unquestionably long planned and long prepared for.

Whatever Nakamura's mission was, it certainly was connected with Japanese plans for the occupation. There was a story in the Japanese press that he was carrying one hundred thousand yen with him at the time of his disappearance. This, if true, would indicate that he was carrying money for the financing of some subversive movement in Mongolia, whither he was bound. Japanese official quarters deny he had any such amount on him, however, so I will not press the point, which is not after all of fundamental importance. Whether carrying a hundred thousand yen or not, Nakamura was certainly engaged in activities which boded no good to the Chinese Government.

Preparing for the Occupation

If Nakamura was imprisoned for three days, as the Japanese claim, his Chinese captors must have been very much interested in investigating him, and had very serious cause for doing so. Considering all the circumstances, it is my opinion that Nakamura was traveling not merely for espionage, but for definitely subversive purposes in instigating, organizing, or subsidizing certain elements against the Chinese Government, that the Chinese military who detained him discovered his military rank and his mission and decided that he was too dangerous to be let go, that they finally concluded he should be shot, and took the task upon themselves.

Whether he was held for three days and then shot, as the Japanese claim, or soon released and shot afterwards, as the Chinese account has it, is uncertain. It is quite understandable that the Chinese military, under the circumstances, might either shoot him at once, or might avoid responsibility by letting him go and then "unofficially" shooting him afterwards.

The mission of Nakamura was at any rate a gross perversion of the privileges incidental to extraterritoriality, for, under existing conditions, China is helpless to stop subversive activities by agents of extraterritorial countries.

Peiping, October 9, 1931.

Honan Students to Start Military Training

(Special to The China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, Honan, Oct. 4.

The Provincial Anti-Japanese Association has instructed all the Tang Pu in the different hsiens (districts) in the province to organize sub-anti-Japanese associations. Anti-Japanese posters and handbills are being shown in the local motion picture theatres in the city. Several professors of the Honan University, Kaifeng, have been invited to lecture in public places to the people on the subject of the invasion of the Japanese. The Provincial anti-Japanese Students Union is now being organized. Guns and rifles will soon be given to the students of the Honan University and that of the First High Middle School to start military training. The First Girl Normal School, Kaifeng, has also petitioned the Provincial Educational Ministry to have military training.

All the middle school students in the city, about 10,000 in number, paraded along the main streets, October 1 petitioning the Provincial Government and the Provincial Kuomintang, to:—Drive out the Japanese soldiers from the Three Eastern Provinces immediately and restore the lost territories; put the conscription system into effect; plan to regulate war indemnities from Japan; give guns to middle school students through the country for military training; enjoin the Central Government not to sign "dishonor and losing-right treatries;" unite to oppose the Japanese and cease the civil war; concentrate all the military forces of the whole country to fight against the Japanese; enjoin the Central Government to make known its policy towards Japan; request friendly countries to help with munitions; and punishing the Foreign Minister and North-eastern military authorities. The Provincial Government and the Provincial Kuomintang transmitted the petition to the Central Government.

Chang Tsing-hsiu, chief secretary to the Provincial Government, spoke to the students, saying that in dealing with Japan we ought to depend upon ourselves, stand on our own feet, but never hope to get help from other countries.

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How Can Chinese Students Serve Their Country?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE Chinese students throughout the country have risen as one man to respond to the urgent call of saving Manchuria from the grip of Japanese imperialism. Their role, however, is not a new one, as they have on many occasions during the past two decades initiated the movements either to demand political reforms or to defend China's sovereign rights. The present movement is especially conspicuous by the active participation of girl students who show as much enthusiasm as their brothers in denouncing Japanese imperialism; and in Shanghai all the girl students above the grade schools staged a big and impressive demonstration on Oct. 4, opening up with a public meeting and ending by a mammoth parade on the streets. Thus the students, boys and girls, all inspired by Japan's forcible occupation of Manchuria, have temporarily left their books and contributed their part in the work of arousing the people's patriotism. Besides holding public meetings and parading on the streets, they have given street lectures and posted slogans on walls. Furthermore, they have pressed the Central government to adopt a strong policy against the Japanese invasion and volunteered their services either as soldiers in the case of boys and as nurses in the case of girls in an army to fight for China's existence. Their spirit of self-sacrifice and willingness to serve the country deserve our sympathy and respect, and convince us all the more that in them lies the hope of China.

But what disgusts us and therefore disappoints us is that whenever the movement is in full swing, the students are apt to allow their patriotism to run away with them, and to take the law into their hands by committing violence to the government officials and law-maintenance officers, thereby bringing discredit to their whole movement. It is true that an enraged populace does not reason, but the students, the leading lights of the populace, should be able to see the national issue clearly and guide their actions by reason. Their past movements have not been altogether free of black spots, and their prestige, to tell the truth, has already suffered a discount. Now they have the opportunity to redeem themselves from their past misdeeds by doing some notable works, but they have made no better showing than their predecessors by still indulging in violent actions. The bodily attack on Dr. C. T. Wang at Nanking and the beating of police at Shanghai will serve no good purpose but to discount the good works they have done and to alienate the sympathy of many well-wishers of the students' movement.

Atrocities in the Name of Patriotism

It is true that to charge the whole body of students with misbehavior and irresponsibility sounds unfair, but it must be acknowledged that the students, as a whole, are not in want of unscrupulous elements, whose view, may be extremely radical, if not communistic, and who will purposely incite the feeling of their fellow students in the hope of utilizing them as their tools to further their sinister motives. Therefore under the guidance of these self-centered leaders, the real motive of the students' movement is aptly sidetracked and atrocity is committed in the good name of patriotism. At the present moment, the students should be all the more carful in their conduct, as evidence is not lacking that the communists masquerading under the banner of the students raided the Chapei police station and beat the police officers. It seems more likely that if the students continue with their activities, happenings of a more grave nature may be attributed to the students—who in reality may have no hand in them.

In order to keep their good name and not be utilized by the outside influence, they should calm down their feelings and settle down to their studies. In saying this, I do not mean that they should cease all their activities; on the contrary, they can still inspire the public sentiment by distributing illustrative literature from their respective sites of learning. As a matter of fact, the salvation of China does not lie in the public meetings, demonstrations, and slogans, which are only a temporary show and will not last long among the populace. If they really deplore China's fate, they should turn their attention to what they have already advocated in the case of boycotting Japanese goods and training up students' volunteer corps, both of which, if actually carried out, will undoubtedly bring beneficial consequences to their ill-fated country.

How to Make the Boycott Effective

The boycotting of Japanese goods is a familiar weapon which China has used as many times as Japan has flourished her sword on China. The effectiveness of this weapon, however, has been long scorned by the Japanese merchants, because we have been told that our patriotism can not last longer than five minutes. We are now again using this weapon to bring Japan to terms. At the present time, an economic severance has been completed by the wholesale withdrawal of Chinese compradores from the Japanese firms, and its effect has already caused a panic to the local Japanese merchants who are appealing for help from their home government. When our feeling is running high, we are likely to sacrifice everything for the cause of our country; but with the passing of time, it is doubtful whether our merchants can continue their aloofness from the Japanese merchants. The students, in their street-lectures, have warned the public not to buy our enemy's goods, and it is well for me to suggest to our students that in order to make this weapon permanently effective, they should begin this campaign from their respective homes. To make it plain, the students should bind themselves henceforth not buy Japanese goods; and after taking this resolution. they should individually persuade their respective family members and friends to follow their example. If each student can do his part. the combined force of the students of the whole country will push the campaign to a successful end. Furthermore, I must remind our students, girl students especially, that in boycotting Japanese goods, we must in the meantime use our native products. They will not deserve the name of patriotic people, if they continue to show their preference to imported articles as they do now.

The students, in deploring the weakness of the country, have on their own initiative advocated the training up of students' corps, which, at the time of emergency. can bear arms to serve the country. The inclusion of miiitary training in the college curriculum is a sound suggestion, because, besides the training up of a model army, it will give the students some real physical exercises which will build up their bodies strong and healthy. In the United States, every university student is required to take two year of military training, failing which he will not be eligible for graduation. We may follow the American example by requiring every college student to take the military course before graduation. It is needless to add that in the military training, the discipline and rule of a regular army camp should be enforced upon the students, so that they can get familiar with a regular soldier's life and can be made fit for the task when they are called upon to take.

After all, they should apply themselves diligently to their studies and prepare themselves to be the leaders of China in the future. In face of the national crisis, they should refrain from frequenting dance halls and cinema houses, which hitherto have been their favorite resorts. They should always remember that this is not the time to look after pleasure, but to seek knowledge which will help them to be useful citizens to serve their country.

Shanghai, October 12, 1931.

Chinese Railways Suffer From Bandit and Japanese Depredations

Another train robbery was staged by a gang of so-called bandits at Liuhokow on the night of October 8 after east-bound train No. 106 had passed Hsinmintun. After discharging a volley of shots to stop the train the outlaws went about systematically relieving the passengers of their property.

Chinese soldiers stationed at the next station at Tuhushan, on receipt of an urgent call, rushed to the scene. Fighting occurred and rifle shots were exchanged for an hour. The outlaws were finally defeated and fled without taking their booty with them. One passenger was injured by stray bullets.

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway authorities have refused the request of the Japanese for the resumption of normal traffic on the entire Peiping-Liaoning Railway. In view of the rampant banditry, the Railway authorities declare that the Huangkutun-Shenyang section will only be restored when the Japanese have withdrawn to the South Manchurian Railway zone on or before the 14th.

Five locomotives, 35 passenger and 175 freight cars of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, have been seized by the Japanese. The Japanese also seized 3,000 coaches of the Kirin-Hailun, Hulun-Hailun, Ssupingkai-Taonan and Taonan-Angangchi Railways. These are being repainted with the insignia of the South Manchurian Railway for use on that Line.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Peiping-Peitaiho Air Service Suspended Due to Manchurian Situation

In view of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and nefarious activities of Japanese air squadrons, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation announces that the air mail and passenger service operated between Peiping and Peitaiho since June for the convenience of travellers has been suspended. This action was decided upon in order to avoid any untoward incidents.

U. S. Exports to China Record Big Increase

According to a *Reuter's* dispatch from Washington on Oct. 6, despite the general depression in the United States that country's exports to China during June, July and August showed considerable increase.

For these three months they totalled $21,000,000 compared with $18,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1930.

Imports from China however amounted to only $18,000,000 compared with $28,000,000 for the same period last year.

Work on Wuhan Dikes Resumed as Water Subsides

With the gradual subsidence of the Yangtsze waters in the Wuhan Area and completion of surveys in the lower reaches of the River, engineers of the Yangtsze River Conservancy Board, under orders from the Ministry of Communications to chart the entire course of the waterway, proceeded from Nanking to Hankow on October 6 to continue their work. The local authorities there will be consulted with regard to the repair and construction of dykes along the River.

Lunghai Railway Construction Makes Further Progress

It is learned at the Lunghai Railway Administration at Hsuchow that except for 28 kilometers from Panyingchen to Tungkwan, construction of the Lungpao-Tungkwan section of the Railway in western Honan is practically completed. Passenger and freight traffic on the new extension will be available as from the 26th inst.

Surveys on the Huaying-Sian section (Shensi) of the same Railway have also been concluded. The surveying corps have returned to Chengchow.

World Press Building Will Have First Escalator in Shanghai

Introducing an entirely new and novel feature of architecture in Shanghai, the new World Press Building on Foochow Road will be equipped with the first escalator ever to be seen in China. The building will be a ten-story steel and stone skyscraper and work on it will be started early next year. The building has been designed by Edward D. Chang, engineer and F. G. Ede, architect of Chiming and Company on Nanking Road. According to explanations given by officials of the Company, an escalator which is a familiar and popular feature in most of the large American and European cities, is a moving stair-case which actually does walking for pedestrians and resembles a merry-go-round at an amusement resort. Walking can be entirely eliminated, if one simply steps on the escalator which will go up and carry one to any desired floor in the building. The World Press Building escalator will be able to accommodate 4,000 up and down daily, the Company's officials announce. Besides the escalator, three lifts will also be installed in the building which will be triple-speeds and will have novel decorative features.

According to present plans, the ground floor and first floor will be occupied by the World Press staff. The second to seventh floors inclusive will be rented out as offices. The eighth, ninth and tenth stories also will be used by the World Press staff as offices and store-rooms. A restaurant and various rest rooms and recreation halls will occupy the top floor. The interior decorations will be ultra-modern with a geometric pattern prevailing throughout.

Many old buildings on the site will be razed and the offices of the World Press will also be torn down. The staff will move to temporary quarters early next year until the new building is ready for occupancy sometime next summer.

Japanese Imports into China Form 20 per cent of Total

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Industries, Japanese imports into China occupy 26.58 per cent of the total imports of the country. The average figure for the annual imports during the past three years is Haikwan taels 1,273,185,000, of which the annual Japanese imports are valued at taels 338,475,510.

The statistics also disclose that China is suffering from a seriously unfavorable balance in her trade with Japan. Against annual Japanese imports of taels 338,475,510, Chinese exports to Japan total only taels 278,039,096 annually. It is estimated that the ratio between Chinese exports and Japanese imports is 100: 122 in favor of Japan.

New Officers of Shanghai Bankers' Association Elected at Meeting Held October 3

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Bankers' Association held on Oct. 3, Messrs. Tsuyee Pei, T. D. Woo, Hsu Chi-chun, Li Ming and Wu Ying-chie were elected members of the Standing Committee and Li Ming, general-manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, was elected as chairman of the Committee. Mr. Li Kang-hou, general secretary of the Association, was requested to serve for the second term. The reorganization of the Association took place recently in accordance with regulations governing trade guilds promulgated by the National Government.

Government Bonds Reach New Low Levels

An average loss of close to nine points for new low levels was the consequence of an exciting week's activities on the Chinese Government bond market, according to the weekly bond market review issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang & Co. Up to the morning session of Thursday, the trade recorded on the China Merchants Stock Exchange was one of continuous depressions. The low point of the week was registered during the first session of that day. The weakness of the market up to Wednesday was attributed to rumors concerning the movement of Japanese war vessels toward China and to unexpected difficulties arising in negotiations between Nanking and Canton. The market was so demoralised and unnerved by the rumor that Canton was insiting upon the resignation of Mr. T. V. Soong from his post of Minister of Finance that seemed to acquire the looks of authenticity that Mr. Soong was prevailed upon to issue a statement affirming his determination to remain in office. This statement had a stablizing effect and on Thursday afternoon, prices strengthened, taking an upward turn for the first time. Later in the same afternoon, Mr. Soong summoned a conference of local bankers at which he reported satisfactory progress being made in Nanking-Canton negotiations and showed such optimism as to warrant a belief in favorable developments soon. When this information spread, the market shot up four points, necessitating a suspension in trading. It was generally expected that when business was resumed on Friday morning, prices would move sensationally, but with Friday came the news of the Chinchow bombardment by the Japanese air squadron. The anticipated sensation in price movements materialized much to the chagrin of traders banking on a bull market.

Certain issues dropped four points immediately during the first session. Trade suspension was ordered. In the afternoon what little business was confined to small parcels of November contracts which were first dealt in on the 8th. Investors were in the market to pick up bargains, but sellers were scarce. Suspension of trading was again ordered when prices failed to recover.

Disbandment bonds led all others in the loss sustained during the week, having dropped 11.70 points, Eighteenth Year Customs suffered the least with a loss of 4.90 points. Consolidated Tax bonds registered their usual lead in transactions with about fourteen and a half millions. The issue was off 8.70 points.

In view of the general weakness of the market the volume of business was comparatively small, a bit over $60,000,000. At the close on Friday, the outlook was uncertain, but many persons expressed the opinion that no matter what happened bond prices could not drop much more.

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Ambitious Projects Launched for Modernization of Canton City

A series of projects with the view of modernizing the city of Canton have been worked out by Ching Tien-kuo, Mayor of Canton Municipality, according to a report in the *Canton Gazette*. In order to relieve the homeless, a four-story concrete house has been erected at a cost of $70,000 and the construction work is nearing completion. Complete plans for building a Municipal Baby Asylum have been drawn up. The construction cost is estimated at $100,000. Tenders for the work will be invited when a suitable place is found. A new building for the Municipal Bank is also being planned to be constructed on the Tai Ping South Maloo at an estimated cost of $300,000. To promote consumption of native goods, a large Native Products Market will be built at a cost of $100,000. Plans for the erection of a new $500,000 Municipal Theatre are also under way and performances will be of an uplifting character. It has likewise been planned to provide a public cemetery at a cost of $40,000 so as to accommodate all coffins left above the ground. With the exception of the Central, Hai Chu, Yueh Shou and Tung Shan public parks, decisions have been reached to open the Shan Lam Park in the White Cloud Mountains, the Temple Park of Honam Island, the Saikwan Park in Lai-chi-wan, the Zoological Garden in the old French Consulate Grounds, the Tung Hu Park in Tai sha-tau and the Honam Park in Seven Stars Hills. To complete construction of the above parks, a further payment of $100,0000 is required. Apart from these, plans are being drawn up to open the Chung Kai and the New Parks in Tungshan. The roads along Lai-chi-wan and Chow-tau-tsui to An-tun-kwan will be lined with streets. The construction of the road alone is estimated to cost $100,000. A large tract of land at Shekpai has been made a forest for the production of wood-materials. The cost of construction is figured at $66,000. A open-air theatre at a cost of $50,000 is being planned to be established in the recreation ground of the Yueh Shou Hills. A new race course has been constructed at Shekpai, but so many improvements have to been made, such as the construction of an office, a stable, a ticket-sale room, etc., that the cost will run to $500,000.

Japanese Trade with China Hard Hit by Boycott Movement

In a brief review of the Sino-Japanese trade during September, a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* states that Japanese exports to China have considerably decreased as compared with the corresponding period of previous year and this is attributed to the boycott movement launched by the Chinese in opposition to the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria. According to the report, Japanese trade with China during the month amounted to 194,000,000 Yen, of which 100,000,000 Yen worth was exported and 94,000,000 Yen imported.

The total amount of excess of imports over exports amounted to 76,000,000 Yen compared with the same period last year.

Excepting the increased export of rice and artificial silk piece goods and the increased import of raw cotton, there was some decline in both import and export with September 1930.

The value of gold and silver shipped abroad exceeded the value imported by 56,000,000 Yen.

Merchandise valued at 26,000,000 Yen was exported to China during the month while goods valued at 13,000,000 Yen was imported from China.

Stock and share markets in Japan have experienced an unsettled week. The Tokyo exchange reopened on September 23, as did the markets at Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto. Cotton shares continued to grow weaker on a generally weak market.

Raw silk is selling well, though the price obtained is low. The export of cotton textiles is expected to remain dull as both the China and India market are at a very low ebb owing to the anti-Japanese boycott and the decline of the pound, respectively.

Export of artifical silk has also dropped considerably. Many weaving mills in the Kiryu and Fukui districts have closed down temporarily.

The exchanges showed some fluctuations owing to the increased demand for gold dollars. With the support of the Yokohama Specie Bank the government raised the discount rate by two percent on October 6. The commodity market reacted but little.

How Japanese Business Suffers from the Boycott

Reports on the Sino-Japaness situation in various places in China were received at the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai October 12.

A Tsitsihar message says that 40 Japanese women and children left that place for Harbin on October 8. The situation at Kiukiang is very tense. Chinese banks are refusing to deal with Japanese firms and the compradore of the Nisshin Kishen Kaisha has resigned owing to intimidation by anti-Japanese boycotters. Japanese women and children have left for Hankow and only the men are remaining. Valuable possessions have been removed to the gunboat *Toba* for safe custody.

Japanese women and children have left Chifeng, a place on the border of Inner Mongolia, for Peiping.

It is reported that a number of Chinese people have left Nanking for Shanghai, as they are apprehensive regarding the appearance of Japanese men of-war at the capital. Property of Chinese Government officials is also said to have been moved to Shanghai for a similar reason.

The anti-Japanese boycott at Canton is so strict that no business has been transacted between Chinese and Japanese since the Mukden affair. Japanese shops outside Shameen have been closed since September 26. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Nisshin Kishen Kaisha steamers have neither Chinese cargoes nor Chinese passengers. Soon after the beginning of the trouble, there was a run on the Japanese banks, the Chinese withdrawing their deposits largely but the situation is now more or less normal. No new deposits have been by made by Chinese, who have also withdrawn their goods from Japanese godowns and refuse to deposit any fresh merchandise.

There are over 4,000 Japanese in Harbin and 650 have left for Changchun. No untoward incident is reported from Tsingtao, but the severance of economic relations is being carried out to the limit. No new Sino-Japanese business transactions are being entered into and Japanese warehouses and banks are not being used by Chinese. The Japanese cotton mills are still working, but there are fears of over-production.

Minor Incidents at Outports

At 10.30 p.m. on October 10, eight Chinese entered the Japanese Concession in Chungking and, penetrating through the gate of the Japanese police headquarters, fired three shots into the room. Two of the gang were in soldiers' uniform and, according to the bullet marks left behind, the rifles they used were Mausers. These outlaws went about the Japanese Concession with flashing searchlights, for about an hour.

The Yunnan Japanese Consulate reports that on Oct. 3, Japanese shops were demolished by anti-Japanese mobs.

From Hankow come reports that there was an anti-Japanese parade on October 8, at Changteh, during which the mob rushed into the branch offices of the Nisshin Kishen Kaisha and Taishenchang. They destroyed the office outfit and finally kidnapped one of the employees of the above-mentioned Japanese steamship company. A similar demonstration took place at Shangtan on the 3rd, and the mob broke into the local agency of the above Japanese steamship concern. The Japanese had already evacuated the office.

"Direct Action" by Anti-Japanese Boycott Committees

Ten Chinese piecegoods merchants, nine accused of dealing in Japanese goods, are being held in the custody of the anti-Japanese boycott committee in the temple of the Queen of Heaven on North Honan Road, Shanghai. With others who since have been released on payment of fines ranging between $2,000 and $10,000, the merchants were lured to the office of the General Chamber of Commerce, which adjoins the temple, on the pretext of participating in a business meeting. When they arrived they found themselves prisoners.

Air Route to Manchuli Suspended

The air mail service operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation between Nanking and Manchuli has to be temporarily suspended, according to Shuang Ching, General Manager of the Corporation. The old route from Peiping to Manchuli via Linhsi has had to be abandoned owing to possible repetition of incidents similar to the shooting down of the *Eurasia No. 2* by Mongolian soldiers last July, while the new route via Taonan in Liaoning is rendered impracticable due to Japanese occupation of the territory.

Shanghai Foreign Municipality Faces Heavy Deficit

The financial statement of the Foreign Settlement for the first half of the present year, recently made public, indicates that the deficit for the year 1932 will be about three million taels and that commencing next April the Municipal rate will revert to 16 per cent, as it was several years back—but reduced as the result of emphatic protests, principally from the Chinese community.

The Municipal treasurer in the course of a recent report stated that all Heads of Departments have been notified as to the necessity for the exercise of the strictest economy during the remainder of the current year, not only with the object of reducing the contemplated deficit on the current Budget but also to facilitate the balancing of the Budgets for 1932 and ensuing years. In this connection the treasurer said he desired it to be clearly understood that retrenchment in this direction alone will not enable the Budget for 1932 to be balanced. He recalled that upon the sale of the Electricity Department the Council gave a definite undertaking to the ratepayers relative to the extension of civil amenities, an increase in the Police Force, the protection of debenture holders, by the appointment of trustees and, to the extent then possible, to a reduction in taxation. In view of this undertaking the finance committee adopted his view when the budget for the current year was in the course of preparation as to the advisability of submitting to the Ratepayers a balanced budget without recourse after so short a period to increased taxation. He realised at this period that the balancing of the Budget was largely contingent upon the silver situation; unfortunately the situation in this respect has not improved since the Budget for the current year was framed. To provide for the estimated deficit for 1932 it would be necessary to increase the existing General Municipal Rate by 4 per cent. Such a course, however, he did not consider would be expedient; hence his proposal that this be met jointly by increased taxation and by retrenchment in the cost of the administration. To this end he consulted with the Commissioner of Police with a view to ascertaining whether, without prejudice to the efficiency of the Force, certain adjustments could not be made in the personnel of the Department which it should be noted absorbs a considerably larger percentage of the Council's revenue than any other single Department. The Commissioner of Police concurred that certain economies could be effected without loss of efficiency. Questions which will engage his particular attention are as to whether the policy of engaging foreign recruits to the extent hitherto adopted should be pursued in its entirety; a review of the existing system pertaining to the issue of uniforms; and as to whether by the transfer to one command of the Russian Unit its services could not be availed of to a greater degree and thus effect an economy in the ordinary maintenance of the regular police force. If it was found feasible to adopt proposals on the above lines, he estimated that a very considerable saving can be effected in the expenditure of the Police Department.

The treasurer further stated that he had come to the conclusion that it would be necessary to revise policy whereunder the funds accruing from the sale of the Electricity Department not required for loan redemption are applied to capital projects. In his opinion it was advisable that a considerable portion of the funds now remaining should be set aside as a reserve in order that the interest therefrom may be utilized for the purpose of stabilising the Budgets of the next few years. Such a fund could also be drawn upon in times of emergency. Interest sums drawn from this fund would go towards the relief of the ordinary budget of any one year and the surplus or deficit of future ordinary budget would be adjusted through this fund. If this proposal was approved the monies required for capital projects would be raised by the issue of debentures; the success or otherwise of floating such loans would, in his opinion, demonstrate the confidence or otherwise of the public in the municipal administration. Whilst the degree of public confidence in the present method of application of the monies accruing from the sale of the Electricity Department was satisfactory under ordinary conditions, he contended that the circumstances which now obtain made it advisable that the rates be raised to 16 per cent. The Treasurer said he anticipated that it should be possible to float a loan issue, the interest rate of which would not exceed that accruing to the Council from the monies received from the Power Company. The manner in which such reserve funds would be secured would require very careful consideration, he added.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Men Who "Knew" Their China

Eminent Authorities on China, by Ronald Hall, published by Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai 1931.

Who are the authorities on China? who are eminent? are questions one is liable to ask before reading the book.

Writers on China, indeed, have been many. A former Chinese Customs servant managed to turn out twenty volumes of facts and fiction on China. A pink pills salesman, by virtue of his knowledge obtained through selling pink pills, discarded his pills and wrote books on China. There are many more: missionaries, foreign officials in Chinese civil service, tourists, professors, and those who live a life time in the country as well as those who "done" China in a week. It is, indeed, difficult to sort out the authorities and more so the eminent ones.

Dr. Williams' "The Middle Kingdom," James Legge's translation of the Four Books, Herbert Giles' literary contributions are outstanding works, which made a bold attempt at interpreting the ancient Chinese civilization. In recent years Professor Willoughby of America has done notable work in regard to the foreign relations and legal status of China, which aroused interest among Chinese students in a new phase of the Chinese problem. Thomas F. Millard is the first foreign modern writer to see the other side of the case. There are many amateurs.

Instead of classifying these eminent authorities accordind to the subject matters treated, their nationalities or the periods during which they wrote, the book is divided into three parts, without chapters, namely, the Realists, the Optimists, and the Pessimists, according to their beliefs. Thus we find in part I Bland and Johntson lengthily quoted. Johnston, a governor of Weihaiwei and Imperial tutor to the Boy Emperor Pu Yu, was in his China days sufficiently naïve in his realism to see that the Republic would never be by upholding the throne. Bland who propounded the armed intervention of China is decidedly pessimistic to the point of despondency. May he never come back to this country! His discovery of court indiscretion makes romantic reading only. I fail to find realism in them.

The book opens with a comparison between Queen Victoria and the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, which bears out the resemblance of human weaknesses of these two female rulers. This makes the author to conclude that the difference between East and West lies not in races but in ages. He might have struck on the right point, but the fact to be borne in mind is that time in the modern age travels much faster than that, for instance, a century ago. The industrialization of England took a hundred years. Germany required half a century to build her industry. America managed it in thirty-five years. Russia claims to do it in five years. Time-travels so quickly as to enable everybody to catch up with the rest.

In the first few pages of the book, quite unconnected with the general theme, the author introduces his own analysis of the Chinese racial character. In support of his previous argument, he contends that longitude matters little between peoples but latitude decides the character. The northern stock, to wit, the Englishmen and northern Chinese both belong to a "dull and obstinate" race, whereas the southern stock, to wit, the Italians and Cantonese are "alert but unreliable." Thus, in China, according to the author, there is a conglomerate of two conflicting stocks: "the inscrutable Chinese are largely inscrutable because they are two temperamentally distinctive nations welded into one."

The reader would likely allow this remark to pass had it been made by a non-Englishman. Hypocrisy so distinguishes the Englishman that it is considered by them a virtue, Who understands the Englishman? Are not the Englishmen as inscrutable as the Chinese? This silent being, slightly shy, so unused to association with his fellow humans except his immediate small circle baffles the Scotch, the Irish and the Welsh of his own islands.

This is a digression. The fact that the Chinese are inscrutable defeats the purpose of his book, because foreigners can not become authorities on China and eminent at the same time, when they do not understand the Chinese.

In Part I, one re-reads a passage of twenty tedious pages from J.O.P. Bland's *China Under the Empress Dowager*, quoted word for word. It tells an ancient story of the Boxer Rising, and the conditions then prevailing under the corrupt Manchu regime. All the quotations in the book, of which there are too many for a book of this size, are taken from books twenty or thirty years old. One wonders whether in the last ten years there have been authorities on China. The most important years of China's transformation commenced less than five years back. Whether during these years the so-called authorities closed their eyes and did not see?

It is, indeed, futile to cull passages in this book to show the complete absence of logic and reason for a work published in 1931. Possibly the book was written ten years ago, and like many great masterpieces had been laid up, abandoned, revised and re-touched before the final publisher was sought. One page 47, there is a reference to the Chinese mind, in which connection the author says: "The result is deception, which provided it deceives, is regarded as a legitimate practice." Chinese deception is perhaps counterbalanced by English hypocrisy. The mandarin notion of western life as reproduced on page 55 is most inconceivable in the present day, and it really does little good to reiterate it. On page 93 the author grossly insults "Young China". "It is to begin with a mental half-caste, the product of an unnatural, an indecent matrimony—a mesalliance if you will—between the past and present." There was a time when the Court of St. James spoke French and imitated French manners. Will it please the Englishman to remember his royal Court of a hybrid variety—a mesalliance if you will between the Latin and Saxon?

To read this book is a weary occupation, not because of its length but because of its inconsistency. The eminent authorities on China—the realists, the optimists and the pessimists—were all Englishmen who wrote twenty years ago. The Americans, the French and the Germans are incapable to become authorities and eminent. The best sinologues I know are the Germans. The widely quoted books by the author like Hunter's *The Fan Kwae at Canton*, and *Bits of Old China*, Barrow's *Travels in China*, Elgin, is *Mission to China*, and random notes of the East India Company are so old, so obsolete and little known that their citation reflects on the ignorance rather than the knowledge of the author.

One wonders who the author of this book could be. On page 111, he confesses his ignorance. "The author being like the late Sir Harold Smith in that he never enjoyed the undoubted benefits of a university career, has always regarded with reverential awe everything and everyone emanating from these favored academies." Perhaps, we can expect a better book from Mr. Ronald Hall after he has "enjoyed the undoubted benefits of a university career."

T. L. E.

Seeing India from the Inside

India: Land of the Black Pagoda, by Lowell Thomas; The Century Company, New York, 1930. 350 pages. Illustrated.

This book is the narrative of an attempt by an adventurous traveler to see and to know India informally from the inside. In order to have an objective the author has capped the climax of his venturings with the story of his trip to the Black Pagoda, a shrine seldom included in a tourist's itinerary. His book is dedicated to "Y. B.", Major Yeats-Brown, the Bengal Lancer, whose life and achievements inspired the author. The illustrations are from photographs.

There is sympathetic insight into Hindu life and also there is clear understanding of the shortcomings found where religion means so much and holds such a vital place in everyday affairs. "The three cardinal tenets of Hinduism are the preservation of caste, the sanctity of the Brahmins and the holiness of the cow. Everywhere we find cows wandering about the streets and sitting on the sidewalks. It is easy to scoff at the system of the Brahmins; but that is done only by people with a little knowledge and a great conceit. The fact remains that the Brahmins have preserved religion in the hearts and homes of Hindustan. They have given the people the gods that they require. As the intellectual standard is raised, so will the Brahmins provide higher concepts from their treasuries of thought. But always these concepts will be such that the masses can understand them. Ethics for the educated, idols for the ignorant. Heirs of all the ages of the Aryan philosophy, and custodians of the people's conscience, they are awake to the forces that are astir in the land today. In the time appointed they will pass on to the people what the West is giving to them—a new concept of service and sacrifice for others, like that shown forth in the life of Christ."

The story of India is thus a narrative of her beliefs, and Lowell Thomas emphasizes the philosophic side of his story. "Literary India at the dawn of the Christian era

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was acting and reacting is a wider world than the West was to know for fifteen centuries. But release, absorption of the self in the cosmic whole, Nirvana, has ever been the keynote. Hindu art-consciousness rests on the sacramental view of life." The actions and reactions of her prophets, devotees and subjects are the pulse of her being, and India cannot be comprehended in a Western manner. For this reason the author has painted all his story upon a religious background, thus increasing its effectiveness. "We finish our view of Amritsar with the glories of the Golden Temple. It is certainly like nothing else in all the world, that gold dome reflected in that jewel lake, gorgeous and unreal, in spite of the blinding sunlight, with the unreality of a restless day-dream. Or rather, it is what a monk would have dreamed in the Middle Ages of Jerusalem the Golden. It *is* with milk and honey blest, its halls are jubilant with song, its bulwarks glow with jasper, and there are (not angels certainly, but—) pilgrims casting down their golden crowns of marigold around the glassy sea. We have said that it is a place to see but not to linger in. In order to learn to like the Golden Temple day by day in every way better and better and better, we should have to spend our time paddling about it in bare feet (for shoes are prohibited) among pigeon-droppings and cow-dung, and some of the hungriest fleas in Hindustan. After all, there are better things to do in this world, so it beseemeth us. And we had best admit frankly that we liked the Golden Temple less and less the longer we saw it." "In Benares we wander on among palaces and pilgrims and shrines and strewn flowers, ash-smeared saddhus sitting in the slime, sacred bulls, five-legged cows, and holy men more terrible than skeletons alive. If you look at these things as we have asked you not to look at them, you will see filth, depravity, and degradation. But to the 'seeing eye' a different picture is presented. We see a slice of lemon laid by a child upon Krishna's altar in case the god is thirsty. We see the widow's mite of marigold and jasmire laid down in awe before the shrine of the god. We see the merchant bring a garland of rosebuds to wreathe the neck of Ganesha—the god of good luck. We see a yogi, impassive, restrained, with legs folded in the ancient posture, his eyes drunken with ecstasy, summoning within him the serpent-power of the sub-conscious. And to the hearing ear comes a whisper of the ageless worship that has always ascended, and will ascend to uncounted time, from this city of ceaseless prayer."

The title of the last chapter of the book is "The Blinkers of Bureaucracy", and in it is drawn a vivid picture of the author's view of the difficulties of the British-Indian situation. He also reasons that India needs the British even as Britain desires India. "Climate, caste, congenital antipathy, and the conspiracy of the clerks – these are the chief obstacles to a United India. Pride, prejudices, nepotism, and Nirvana, these are the blinkers in which bureaucracy must work. . . . Is it democracy then, or Western science, that is keeping India for the British? Or is Britian losing India? Will the big new Parliament House that the British have recently built crumble down in a century or so, to the dust of the forgotten Delhis? We would hazard an answer. The British will not lose India. In spite of all the talk to the contrary, they will remain, as traders and soldiers, if not as administrators, because their rule has been a success, taking it by and large. The secret of that success is simply that they do not live in India. They are not debauched by the climate like the old Aryans and Moghuls. It is the steamship lines and transports carrying tired bureaucrats to their English homes, and bringing bright, buoyant administrators back again to their bureaus, that are holding India for the British. . . . India has her great qualities. The British have theirs. For centuries to come India will turn—not as a servant, but as an equal– to the wealth, the technical knowledge, and the energy of Britain to supply her needs. With this help, moral and material, India may one day rise to the proud birthright of her Aryan stock, so that the two streams of civilization that parted in the childhood of the world on the borders of the Mediterranean, one to form the European and the other to form the Indian culture, may unite in their common ancestry again, to build up a great nation of the Eastern world—India a nation in fact, not in fancy."

This book is well-written in a journalistic style and holds the reader's interest. We cannot say that it tells the whole story (what book of this size and style could?), but it gives one man's impressions of many facts and situations. It is not dry religion and philosophy. It recounts life as lived today in India. It will add to your knowledge of India and will help you to visualize some of the complex problems of that mysterious land.

October 12, 1931.

G. B. S.

A Missionary Handbook

The China Christian Year Book, 1931. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Shanghai.

This year's issue of a very useful year book has been delayed for a variety of reasons but it is well worth waiting for. This issue shows considerable improvement on the last. It covers a wide field and is crowded with useful information, accurate and well presented.

It opens with a chronological record of the main events in China between July 1 1929 and June 30 1930. Thereafter part one deals with National Life in this country including political affairs, each subject handled by an expert.

The religious situation is dealt with fully and adequately by Messrs. T. C. Chao and W. P. Mills, while Church Life in China is covered remarkably well, from problems and needs of the Church and present day evangelism to the five year movement and the Catholic Church in China.

Missions and Missionaries naturally take up a considerable section, Prof. J. Leighton Stuart writing on the present service of missionaries while C. L. Boynton discusses mission forces and distribution. He gives some interesting and useful statistics. These show that the average length of stay of missionaries now in China is 13 years. There still are working two missionaries who arrived in the period 1866 to 1870. There are still four who arrived between 1871 and 1875, six between 1876 and 1880. The figure steadily rises until for the period 1916-20 we find over a thousand here and for the following five year period 1412, the number for the last period being 893, between 1926 and 1930.

Education is dealt with very fully in this issue, eight articles covering all phases of the subject. Social life is not forgotten and we find everything from changes in family life to famine relief and prevention to Labor in China, factory laws and rural reconstruction.

Medical education is dealt with by Dr. R. T. Shields and medical research by Dr. J. L. Maxwell.

Current Chinese literature and a survey of the best books on China issued during 1930 conclude this useful work of reference. Well arranged and well indexed it takes its place among the reference works on China that one cannot be without and tribute should be paid to the Rev. F. Rawlinson, the able editor. It is no small task to get such an array of matter from so many contributors when the work is voluntary. Nearly forty people, half of them Chinese, have contributed to this issue. As the editor says, the present volume "contains the fruits of much toil under heavy pressure." As usual the year book is well printed and produced, a very creditable piece of work.

F. S. O.

Chinese Art, Ancient and Modern

A History of Chinese Art from Ancient Times to the Present Day, by George Soulie de Morant. Published by George Harrap and Sons, London, 25 s. 80 plates in collotype.

This excellent work will be welcomed by many who feel in need of a history of Chinese graphic and plastic art that is informative without being technical and which is well illustrated, as this is with a variety of examples in collotype and innumerable line drawings in the text.

The author was for a considerable time a consul in China and he made good use of his opportunities to study the living art of to-day and the great monuments of the past. To his knowledge gathered in this country he has added a wide knowledge of Chinese art as represented in the collections in Europe and America. Painting, sculpture, decorative art and architecture come under his purview. In describing the growth of these arts the author does more than chronicle events; he seeks to fix the essential style of each period of China's arts and to link these styles with the general Chinese history of the period.

This history of Chinese art seeks to be "complete" in the sense that where many books on Chinese art deal mainly with one phase or another this takes in all the arts and seeks to fix the style of each period by its forms and colors, the unity of this style throughout the various forms of art, its relation to its time, and its connecting threads from century to century.

M. de Morant develops the idea that a great style in art "is one that, while clearly differing from its immediate forerunner, best expresses, and with the most sureness, harmony, grace, or power, the ideal peculiar to the time, through which it dreams of attaining happiness in common, —of finding, that is the fleeting formula of success." He asserts that the Chinese styles in art faithfully follow this law.

He dilates upon how it comes about that a style always answers to the dream of happiness of a period—the turn of fortune's wheel that enables men to buy costly objects, renew their dwellings, build new ones and to furnish, surrounding themselves with things that please them, and then the artist stens in seeking to give expression to the tendencies of his time, some pleasing their buyers, others in their scorn exaggerating the tendencies of the day.

In carrying out his idea and developing his thesis the author has kept a weather eye open for a problem which, in Chinese art, is infinitely greater than in Europe—forgeries, which have been actively manufactured since the time of the first Han emperors.

M. de Morant first deals with the Polished Stone Age and proceeds to the Shang-Chou style, as he characterises the Bronze Age. There follow the Han Style, the Tsin and Wei Styles, the T'ang Style, the Sung Style, the Yuan Style, the Ming Style and K'ang Hi Style. To conclude the author gives two chapters on the 18th Century Style and the 19th Century Style.

The author gives as two appendices bibliographies of works on Chinese Art, one the works in English and the other works in Chinese.

The illustrations are magnificently done and carefully selected from a wealth of material, the author having secured photographs from China and from various museums and collections in Europe and America. The work originally was written in French and it has been excellently translated by Mr. G. C. Wheeler, who had the assistance of Professor Herbert Giles in connection with Chinese names and words and various sinological points arising in the text. The publishers are also to be congratulated, for they have turned out an excellent book in suitable style, wonderfully well printed and bound. F.S.O.

Discovery of Genghis Khan's Tomb in Mongolia

(Social Welfare, Tientsin)

Those having a fair knowledge of Chinese history will know that Genghis Khan was the greatest Mongolian emperor, whose territory once extended to Eastern Europe in the West and China and Korea in the East, and who was the Mongolian warlord who built the Yuan Dynasty in China. He proclaimed himself as Emperor of China in 1227. Since his death, over 700 years ago, the whereabouts of his remains have been kept strictly secret. Even to-day a good many of the Mongolians are not able to tell exactly where the remains of the Mongolian Emperor lay buried. Their answer, in most cases, is unreliable.

Kosloff, a noted Russian adventurer, who has since 1883 devoted his life to the study of historical relics in Central Asia, has finally discovered the whereabouts of the tomb of Genghis Khan, after 20 years of untiring effort. For the purpose of locating the exact place of the tomb, Kosloff fraternized with the Mongolians in order to study their language and literature. Later he became a Lama priest, and at last succeeded in finding the tomb in Austos (?) province.

For over seven centuries the whereabouts of the tomb has been, and is still kept secret by the Mongolians, particularly by his descendants. The tomb is strongly guarded by Mongolian armed forces. On the 21st of the Third Moon, Lunar calander, the great Emperor's descendants gather together every year for public worship with great ceremonies.

The tomb is in Karakatu(?), a small place in the midst of the famous Gobi Desert, where there are no inhabitants excepting the guards. There is a lengthy and magnificent tunnel that leads to the tomb, which is more or less in the form of a temple containing everything of the Emperor's carefully preserved therein. In front of the temple there are several pairs of lions, tigers and horses made of precious stones. Right in this temple-like tomb there are the clothes once used by the famous warlord, and next to them is the giant coffin made of "yellow" wood with a silver case inside. On the wall there are hung the Emperor's crown, robe, boots, swords, emblems and flags, etc. In front of the coffin there is a small statue of the Emperor made of jade and on a table there are a number of manuscripts written by the deceased, with Chinese and Mongolian inscriptions thereon.

German Interest in China

(From a Correspondent)

Berlin, September 21, 1931.

The prolonged and acute economic crisis prevailing in Germany has increased and deepened the interest for China and the Far East in general. The task is taken very seriously in recognition of the enormous possibilities which China offers as a market and as a field of activity for German experts in all branches.

The Universities are devoting special attention to the subject. The Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfort, Munich and Hamburg have organized special China Institutes, at which German scientists with the assistance of Chinese lecturers are teaching the Chinese language, history and literature. These studies are not only for scientific purposes, but they provide facilities for merchants engaged in China trade to learn the language for practical uses.

The Association for the Far East (Verband fur den Fernen Osten), numbering several hundred members is afeturing lectures by German authorities visiting China and Japan and thus spreading general knowledge about China.

It is recognized, that the geographical hindrance which Soviet Russia presents is very detrimental for the rapid development of economic intercourse between Germany and China. The only benefit is the rapid postal communication via Siberia. Transit of merchandise of any kind is, however, absolutely forbidden The engineering houses, are, nevertheless taking great interest in all the schemes of industrialization in China and various branches of industry are sending special commissions to study the question and offer projects. The manufacturers are also interested in the importation of Chinese produce and raw materials of all kinds, which can be again paid with the exports of manufactured articles.

The great need for exports is specially due to the enormous industrial capacity of Germany, which represents to-day the best scientifically equipped industrial organization in Europe and in certain branches even surpassing America. The present political troubles cannot diminish the importance of this industrial capacity, the more so as the immediate neighbors of Germany like Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and the Balkan States, as preeminently agrarian countries, and serve as component parts of the German economic organization.

Special attention is paid to Chinese students at the Universities and special colleges in Germany. They number at present about 300 and the number is increasing. The majority of them study engineering and medicine; quite a number study mining, agriculture, veterinary and pharmacology. There are also some Chinese women students preparing as teachers.

Chinese Made at Home in Germany

The social life of Chinese students in Germany is very amiable, as the Germans do not have racial prejudices. They are gladly received in educated families and have chances of learning the language very easily. There are numerous Chinese restaurants to provide them with special food. These restaurants ars also patronized by Germans who have been in the Far East or intend to go there and want to get "accustomed."

The Chinese students are organized in a special Association (Hauptverband Chinesischer Studenten) and during the troubles of 1927 in China they were rather demonstrative and in those days the Russian Communists tried to influence them. The Association arranges lectures by prominent Germans or Chinese returning from China who give their impressions. There is also the usual Chinese element of opium dens and street vendors, especially in Berlin and Hamburg, giving trouble to the police.

The spiritual influence of China in German intellectual circles is demonstrated by numerous works on Chinese philosophy and just lately by the erection of a Buddhist temple in one of the picturesque suburbs of Berlin, where regular services are arranged.

It is also of interest to know that some 50 boys and girls from Mongolia arrived some years ago via Moscow and after finishing preparatory schools have now entered various colleges.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the former Prussian minister of education, Dr. C. H. Becker of Berlin University, has been entrusted by the League of Nations with the mission to survey the education of China and make recommendations. He is proceeding to China via Canada at the end of this month.

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Men and Events

Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, arrived in Nanking during the week to confer with Frank Lee, Acting Foreign Minister.

A Customs reference library, open to the public, was opened at 1714 Sinza road, Shanghai, October 10. S. Y. Yuan is the librarian.

The Columbia Country Club (Shanghai) will hold the first of its series of regular winter season tea dances Sunday, October 18.

The death is reported of Li Ching-pin, chief-of-staff to the headquarters of the Chinese National Air Force, as a result of a flying accident in Kiangsi.

At the annual meeting of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921) Ltd. held in Shanghai October 13, A. W. Burkill, the chairman, announced that the loss for the year was Tls. 30,845.85.

Vernon L. Nash of Yenching University, temporarily attached to the National Flood Relief Commission, gave a lecture entitled "How China Tackles a Flood" at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, October 13.

Dr. Walter F. J. Karbach, junior officer of the *U.S.S. Beaver*, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. F. Harbert of the American Legation Guard, is due to arrive at Chinwangtao on October 19 and will proceed directly to Peiping.

The death occurred in Shanghai, October 13, of R. E. Toeg, wealthy broker and land owner, at the age of 80. He was born in Baghdad, Asiatic Turkey, in September, 1851. He had been a resident of Shanghai for almost sixty years.

Lillian Genth, a celebrated American artist, departed from New York September 15 for a painting tour of the Orient which will include a visit to Siam where she will execute a commission portrait of King Praja Dhipok. In Japan Miss Genth intends to give most of her attention to wrestlers.

Judgment in favor of Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd., large Shanghai British firm, was given in the Special District Court, October 12 for $500,000 against the defunct Tse Woo Yong Kee Native Bank in Kiangse Road. The case arose out of huge embezzlements by the firm's Chinese employees. The compradore absconded.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai American Club will be held October 19 at 6 p.m. in the assembly room. The Club contains 446 voting members, 331 of whom are Americans and 69 British. The total membership August 31 last was 1127, as against 1042 a year previously. A president, vice president, honorary treasurer, general committee and balloting committee will be elected.

When a Chinese with an evident bad reputation tried to get into one of the many gambling establishments in the French Concession Sunday night, October 11, he was refused admittance by the porter. This particular resort is situated in Rue Marco Polo. The unwanted man happened to be carrying a bomb which he then threw at the building. In the explosion that followed he blew off part of one of his hands, but little damage was done to the building.

A police raid on a gambling resort in Yates road, Shanghai, on the morning of Sunday, October 11, resulted in the arrest of 23 Russians, one American, a Japanese, and a number of Chinese. Proceedings against the Russians and Chinese are taking place in the Special District Court. The alleged president of the "Club" is a French citizen named Chaillet and the International Police state they intend taking proceedings against him.

Chang Hsi-ling, a wealthy silk merchant who was abducted in the International Settlement of Shanghai, October 2, gained his freedom from his abductors in the early morning hours of October 13 through a raid conducted by members of the International Police on a Chinese house off Lincoln Avenue, beyond the Settlement limits. During an interchange of shots between the Police and the kidnappers, Sub-Inspector MacFarlane was seriously wounded and two of the kidnappers were badly shot up.

The Shanghai French Concession, at least the French residents of it, are being "shaken up" a bit by the publication of a weekly journal started several weeks ago by P. Destrees, a member of the French bar who recently arrived here from Paris. It is called "La Verite" (*The Truth*). Its contents are of a radical and sprightly nature. A recent issue referring to statements made in *The Review* concerning conditions in the French Concession, had the sub-title: "Is it true that the French Administration is associated with a band of criminals?"

A new Japanese press service (Press Union) has been formed in Shanghai. In announcing the service it said:—"It is a source of profound regret that from the outset of the unfortunate Manchurian incident, numerous rumors either totally unfounded or grossly exaggerated, have obtained circulation, creating thereby an extremely disturbing atmosphere and exciting the Chinese as well as foreign communities in Shanghai, and elsewhere. It is in a sincere attempt to ameliorate the situation, in part at least, that a new press service has been brought into existence."

Pacific Relations Institute Conferences to be Held Here

At the close of the meeting of the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held at the Cathay Hotel, Shanghai, October 13, the chairman, Jerome D. Greene, stated that the modified conference announced on October 2, would be held. Mr. Greene emphasized the scientific and research aspects of the institute's work. The speaker stated that representatives from Australia, Canada, Britain, Japan, New Zealand and the United States were in attendance at the preliminary meetings of the council, the international research committee and the international program committee.

The October 13th meeting was attended not only by members of the council, the research and program committees, but also by all those who arrived here for the forthcoming conference, including representatives of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the Netherlands.

Brief oral reports summarizing the activities of the different national groups were presented by Sir Harrison Moore for Australia, Archibald Rose for Great Britain, Norman MacKenzie, in behalf of Vincent Massey for Canada L. T. Chen for China, Dr. Inazo Nitobe for Japan, J. E. Strachan for New Zealand, and Edward C. Carter for the United States.

Senator Pittman Continues to Advocate Silver Conference

In a radio address broadcasted from Washington last week Senator Key Pittman, from Nevada, said that an international conference could immediately increase the price of silver to sixty cents an ounce (about double its present price) in the event that it would reach an agreement to terminate immediately the dumping of silver.

Senator Pittman, who devotes a majority of his time and energy to efforts to increase and stabilize silver values, said that silver at sixty cents an ounce would enormously stimulate trade with China and Mexico. "Unless there is immediate action through an international silver conference our endangered isolation in the world of trade and commerce may become a reality," he added.

Japanese Ships Hit by Suspension of Gold Standard

The suspension of the gold standard has had its effect on Japanese shipping circles, where there is growing distress. A recent Tokyo dispatch stated that due to the slump of the pound sterling, freight rates of Japanese steamers are becoming too high for general customers and they are turning to British ships to the exclusion of Japanese when forwarding goods to or from the south seas, The ship owners are considering the advisability of tying up Japanese ships and chartering British vessels for the carrying trade, particularly from Australia to the Far East.

Gandhi Confesses Failure in Securing Conciliation

A London telegram of Oct. 7 stated that the efforts of a small committee to settle by conciliation the conflicting claims of Hindus, Moslems and other communities in India, which claims have brought to a standstill the work of the Indian Round-Table conference, have ended in failure.

Mr. Gandhi is the President of this committee of 20 Indian members of the Round-Table Conference and he asked the conference for a week in which to tackle these claims of various communities. At the final meeting at the close of the week Mr. Gandhi confessed that all their efforts had proved fruitless.

Who's Who in China

Lei Yin, retired government official; born at Nanning, Kwangsi, 1887; graduated from the College of Law of Kwangsi and the Tokyo Law College in Japan, 1911; participated in the first Revolution, 1911; elected chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, 1912; joined the second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to crown himself, 1916; Served as Tao-yin of Tien Nan Tao and later Tao-yin of Kwei-ling, Kwangsi, 1917-21; senator of Peking Parliament and concurrently member of Constitutional Drafting Committee, 1922-24; president of the Republican University at Peking and later President of College of Law at Harbin, 1923-28; since 1928, he has been engaged in reclamation works in the Three Eastern Provinces and at present, more than 30,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and made productive; in the meantime, he has made a special study of the economic and diplomatic problems in Manchuria; since 1929, he has edited *The Chinese Eastern Railway Economic Monthly* and *Semimonthly*; author of "The Problems of Chinese Eastern Railway" and "The Manchurian Problem; "The Cause of the World War" and "The Chinese National Law" (to be published) address: C.E.R. Economic Monthly, Harbin.

雷殷
Lei Yin

雷殷字惠南，一八八七年生於廣西南甯，曾在廣西法政學校日本東京政法學校畢業，參加一九一一年革命，一九一二年任廣西省議會議長，參加一九一六年討伐袁世凱稱帝任廣西田南道道尹及桂林道道尹，至一九二二年任北京國會參議院議員兼憲法起草委員會委員，一九二四年至一九二八年任北京民國大學，哈爾濱法政大學校長，一九二八年至今專集資在東三省經營墾荒，現開成熟地生產者已有三萬畝，一九二六年至今除經營墾荒外，專研究三省之經濟狀況與外交問題，一九二九年起，編輯中東經濟月刊及半月刊，已印行者爲中東路問題及東三省問題二書，此外並著有世界戰事之由來及中國國法學，皆已印行，現在哈爾濱通信處，爲中東經濟月刊部。

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Shanghai, China.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions, Articles Nos. 15 and 27 of the Customs General Bonding Regulations are amended as follows:—

15.— Goods withdrawn from bond for import shall pay duty according to the quality and quantity of the goods on their first entry into bond; but if such goods while in bond have been damaged by flood, fire, or other unforeseen disaster, the Customs will reduce or exempt the duty according to the extent of the damage thus incurred.

27.— The Customs shall have no responsibility whatever for any loss of, or damage to, bonded cargo on account of robbery, theft, fire, or any other cause.

H. O. Tong
Superintendent of Customs

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 5th October, 1931

China's Memorandum in Reply to Japan' Memorandum of October 9

With reference to the Memorandum of the Japanese Government of the 9th instant, the Chinese Government has the honour to make the following observations:

In defiance of International Law and in violation of the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations as well as the Peace Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington, Japan has suddenly and without provocation invaded and occupied portions of the Chinese provinces of Liaoning and Kirin, overturned the lawful provincial and district administrations, and in the course of the invasion committeed many acts of of war, and others not permitted by international law even in war, such as the killing of innocent civilians, the bombardment of unfortified towns, the bombing of passenger trains, and the removal and seizure of public and private property, etc.

China and Japan being both bound by the abovementioned international agreements imposing on their signatories the obligation to seek for the peaceful settlement of all disputes, China at once appealed to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council called upon the Japanese Government to give orders for immediate withdrawal of their troops from the areas occupied since September 18th and decided to accept the solemn pledge given by Japan to comply with its request, fixing its further meeting for October 14th, should by that time the pledge remain unfulfilled.

The Chinese Government refrained from the very beginning from any and every act of hostility, going to the length of strictly ordering all the military forces not to offer resistance in whatever form to the continuous advance of the Japanese troops, and in spite of provocative actions increasing every day in intensity and embracing ever wider areas.

No Untoward Incidents

At the same time the strictest discipline was imposed on the nation for the protection in every way of the lives and property of Japanese residents within Chinese territory under Chinese administration and the fact that no untoward incident has occurred anywhere in the vast area under Chinese jurisdiction proves conclusively that the undertaking given by the Chinese Government to the Council of the League of Nations is being observed most scrupulously. Repeated Government orders and proclamations have confined the righteous indignation of our people within lawful bounds, and the mandate of the Chinese Government issued on October 7th, ordering all local authorities "to give all protection to foreign nationals and to prevent undersiable elements from taking advantage of the situation by inciting any unlawful actions," further strengthened government injunctions just at the time when it became only too obvious that the Japanese Government was not fulfilling its pledge of withdrawal.

Acting upon the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, the Chinese Government has appointed two high officers to take over the places to be evacuated and duly notified the Japanese Government and the Council to that effect. But the Japanese Government has not yet carried out its declared intention to hand over the places under their occupation to the Chinese authorities. As is shown by the report of a neutral observer, such places as Shenyang, Kirin, Tunhua, Chuliuho, Sinmin, Tienchangtai, etc. are still under the control of the Japanese troops. Meanwhile these troops keep on killing and wounding innocent citizens and destroying property without the slightest justification.

Boycott Is Defended

It must therefore be a matter of surprise to the world that popular indignation in China has limited itself to the mere refusal to purchase Japanese goods. The freedom to choose one's purchases is an individual right with which no government interferes, and, while it is the duty of every government to protect foreign nationals, it is bound neither by any recognised standard of governance nor by any principle of international law to prohibit or punish the exercise of an elementary right of citizenship. If there be responsibility at all in the matter, it entirely lies with the Japanese Government which has, by many acts of unfriendliness since the Wanpaoshan incident, created this general prejudice against Japanese merchandise.

While the Chinese Government is observing with the greatest scrupulousness the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations by adopting special measures for the protection of Japanese lives and property and by refraining from all acts tending to aggravate the situation, with the result, as already stated, that no untoward incident has happened to any Japanese subject, the Japapese military have continued their aggressive actions in the Northeastern Provinces which have culminated in the recent aerial attack on Chinchow where the provincial civil authorities of Liaoning have established their provisional offices since the occupation of Shenyang, its capital. This act of war, as the Japanese Government is aware, has led the Council of the League of Nations to decide to meet earlier than on the date originally fixed. The Chinese Government notes with satisfaction the reference made by the Japanese Government to the responsibility of both countries to the League of Nations but desires to point out that it is Japan that has committed during the past ten days the various acts which have so aggravated the situation that the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations has failed to be carried out, for which the Chinese Government cannot be held responsible.

The Chinese Government will continue to exert its best to protect the lives and property of Japanese subjects although in the face of the greatest difficulty due to the unceasing aggressive acts on the part of the Japanese troops, and will hold the Japanese Government responsible for any unfortunate consequences resulting from the continued empolyment of military force by Japan as an instrument of her national policy, especially in view of the fact that both governments have presented their cases before the Council of the League of Nations which has prescribed a course of action for the two countries to follow.

Firmly believing that the present lack of understanding and the difficulties in the commercial intercourse between the Chinese and the Japanese people are the inevitable outcome of the numerous unlawful acts of the Japanese troops, the Chinese Government is confident that, if the Japanese Government should exert itself to remove the causes that have brought about the present deplorable situation, gratifying results will be secured in the improvement of the relations between the two countries and the maintenance of world peace.

Nanking, October 12, 1931.

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Market: Weak — Business Done 1,200,000 Shares
October 14.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Sat. Oct. 10	Tues. Oct. 13
28½	7	1.00	Adams Express	9⅞	9¼
182¾	69	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	79¾	76
42¾	14⅛	2.00	Allis Chalmers	Mutl.	16½
129¾	72	4.00	American Can	84¼	81
51¾	12⅛	—	American &ForeignPower	14⅞	13½
31½	4⅝	—	American& For. Power W.	8¼	7
58½	20	2.00	American Smelting	23¾	23
201¾	121½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	137⅜	133½
132¾	75⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	90¼	86
80¾	23	3.00	American Waterworks	31	29¼
43¼	13	1.50	Anaconda Copper	15½	14⅞
87⅞	28⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	39⅝	36
70⅜	25⅛	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	29¾	28½
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	48½	45⅛
20¾	10	1.00	Borg Warner	13½	12
45⅜	12⅛	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅞	14
131½	33⅝	—	Case J. I.	43¾	44
54⅛	15⅝	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	26½	24
25¾	11⅞	1.00	Chrysler	14⅞	13¾
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7⅝	Mult.
45⅝	16¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	21¼	19⅞
16⅝	2⅞	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	Unq.	Unq.
12	4¾	.40	Commonwealth & Southern	6	5½
2¾	⅝	—	" warr.	⅞	1
109⅝	61¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	72½	67⅞
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6¾	6½
86⅝	37⅛	3.00	Corn Products	45⅜	44
3⅞	1¼	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2	2⅛
78¾	44½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	53	50½
107	55½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	62⅜	58
185¾	93¾	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	112¼	107⅝
61	14⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	20¼	18½
38⅜	5¼	2.50	Fox Film "A"	8¾	7⅞
54¾	24¾	1.60	General Electric	31¾	29½
56	30⅝	3.00	General Foods	38½	36⅞
48	22½	3.00	General Motors	26⅞	25⅛
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	37¾	34
58¾	9¼	—	Gillette	13	11½
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	21¼	20½
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	7¼	6¾
52¾	16¾	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	24	22¾
22⅝	6¼	1.00	Granby	Unq.	7½
62½	17¼	4.00	International Cement	21⅜	Unq.
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	1	2
60½	23½	2.50	International Harvester	28⅝	26⅝
20⅛	7½	.60	International Nickel	8½	8¾
38¾	14	1.00	International Tel.& Tel.	17¾	16¼
80¾	32	3.00	Johns Manville	39¾	37⅞
31½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	12⅝	12¼
27¾	5⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7¾	7
91	42	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	56½	53½
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	36⅝	34¾
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	13¼	11⅞
19	5	—	Ludlum Steel	7⅞	7½
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	11¾	11⅛
40⅞	15¼	4.00	Nash Motors	20⅞	19
14¾	5	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6½	6
132¼	50	4.00	New York Central	62¾	58¾
11	3⅞	—	North American Aviation	5	5
54⅞	30	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	35¾	34
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	5⅛	5
50¼	10½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	14	13
54	29⅞	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	37	33¾
8½	3¾	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4¾	4⅝
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	6⅛	5¾
96	52½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	62½	60¾
27½	10⅞	—	Radio Corporation	13⅝	12⅞
24½	7	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	8⅞	8
54½	35⅞	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	40½	39¾
63¼	31	*2.00	Sears Roebuck	39	36½
10¼	3½	—	Shell Union	4	4⅛
23⅜	9¾	—	Simmons Company	11	10
26½	13¼	1.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14⅛	14
54½	28⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	34¾	34
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	38	35
53½	28⅜	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	31⅞	30⅞
36¼	15⅛	2.00	Texas Corporation	18¾	18½
55¾	21⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	25⅜	24¼
18	3⅝	.40	Trans America	4¾	4½
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	35	33⅝
205⅛	105⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	119½	114¼
38⅞	12½	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	15¾	14⅝
31	10⅝	.75	United Corporation	13⅞	13⅛
37½	20	1.20	United Gas Improvement	23¼	22¼
20⅜	5⅝	—	U.S. Rubber	7⅛	7¼
152⅜	62¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	70⅞	68¼
76¾	13½	—	Vanadium	16⅜	17⅛
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6⅞	6½
107¾	39⅜	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	48¼	46
72⅝	43⅜	2.40	Woolworth	54¼	51

*plus extras | Call Money | Unq.

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Book Value	Par Value	Div.	Stocks	Earn. 1930	Estimated Earn.Full Year 1931	PRICE Satur. Oct. 10	Tues. Oct. 13	Current Yield
109⅜	52⅞	40	no	3.00	Air Reduction	6.32	4.75	66	62	4.8
60	35	137	100	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	6.24	4.00	41	40½	12.5
43	14	16	no	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	4.43	4.45	19¼	18½	16.7
52½	12¼	22	no	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	4.63	1.50	15½	14	21.4
62¾	32	43	no	2.50	Continental Can	5.04	4.00	38	35⅝	7.1
18	3¾	—	no	—	Coty, Inc.	0.86	- -	4⅛	4¼	- -
23	12⅛	22	no	1.00	Diamond Match	1.59	1.25	16¾	15¾	6.4
74⅜	20¼	17	no	4.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	5.32	5.00	27¾	25½	15.7
60¾	17¾	37	no	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	2.56	2.85	22¼	20¾	4.9
7	4⅛			.222†	F'damental Trust "A"			5	4¾	8.5
7¼	4½			0.30†	F'damental Trust "B"			5⅜	5⅛	12.0
73⅛	40	65	no	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	7.95	6.00	47	45½	8.7
16¼	6½	24	100	—	Int. Printing Ink	6.84	.10	7 Bid	7 Bid	- -
43⅞	15¾	71	no	2.00	Mack Trucks	2.60	nil	20	18½	10.8
83¾	38¾	17	10	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	3.41	3.00	46¼	43⅞	5.3
39¾	15⅛	29	no	—	Nat'l Cash Register	3.00	2.00	18½	16¾	- -
50¾	20½	15	no	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	4.11	3.50	27¼	25⅞	10.0
88	26¼	22	no	10% S	North American Co.	4.16	4.00	37¾	35½	10%
59½	20¼	24	no	2.50	Otis Elevator	3.44	2.95	26¼	24	10.4
65¼	38⅝	40	no	5.00	Safeway Stores	9.02	5.50	51	46	10.9
67¾	29	74	no	4.00	United Fruit	6.76	4.24	34½	32¼	12.5
36¾	9	63	no	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4.42	1.15	13	13¼	7.6

† — Interim Div.—6 months
S — Stock div.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 7th October, 1931.

Events in Manchuria are difficult to follow as news from there still remains contradictory and unreliable. A powerful feeling of resentment has been aroused in China against the action of Japan: Chinese Banks have severed business relations with Japanese Banks, and the sentiment towards further embargo is growing.

News of the extents of the Flood calamity in China has revealed more and more suffering and distress as further investigation proceeds.

In Great Britain an Election this year is inevitable, and this is bound to prove a disturbing factor. The London/New York rates has declined slightly. Silver has been a firm and improving market, and exchange rates moved upward until yesterday afternoon, when a change took place.

Silver:—Opened on the 1st inst. at 16 3/16d. for spot and 16 3/8d. forward, and G. $0.27 1/2, and closes today at 16 1/4d. and 17 and G. $0.28 3/4.

China has sold: India bought: America has sold: Speculators here have been active and the oversold position is now estimated to be about £4 million.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 1st inst. was 1/5 1/4d: raised on the 5th inst. to 1/6 1/4d: on the 6th to 1/7d: where it remains today.

The market opened on the 1st inst. with sellers at 1/6 3/16d, G. $ 30 1/8 and Yen 162: remained firm and advanced all day to close at 1/6 1/16d, G. $ 31 1/16 and Yen 158: 4 m/st Cr. only dealt in with cover at 1/8d difference between beat T/T and 4 m/st or a specially arranged rate. Gold Bars opened at 739 and closed at 731.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 70,744,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,762,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 180,850,000 a decrease of $ 3,450,000
Estimated value Tls. 200,956,000 as against Tls, 217,672,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 1	Friday Oct. 2	Saturday Oct. 3	Monday Oct. 5	Tuesday Oct. 6	Wed. Oct. 7
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3.540	1/5¾	1/5¾	1/5¾	1/6¼	1/7	1/7
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/5¾	1/5¾	1/5¾	1/6¼	1/7	1/7
4 m/s ,,	—	1/5 13/16	1/5 13/16	1/5 13/16	1/6 5/16	1/7 1/16	1/7 1/16
T/T on India	86.182	99½	99¾	99½	102½	106½	106½
T/T on France	754.000	737	744	734	744	771	791
T/T on N.Y.	29.685	29	29 3/8	28 7/8	29¼	30 3/8	31 1/8
T/T on Demand		29	29 3/8	28 7/8	29¼	30 3/8	31 1/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		123	124	123	128	132	134
T/T on H'kong	79 585	78¾ nom.	78¾ nom	78¾ nom.	78 5/8 nom.	78¼ nom.	78¾ nom
T/T on Japan	165.800	170	169	171	168½	163	159½
T/T on Batavia	73.570	74½	74½	74½	72½	75	77
T/T on Straits	180 660	157	157	157	152½	147	148
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/3.756						
4m/s B/L D/P 6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/4 006						
4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P	806.053						
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	31.867						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16 5/16	15 15/16	15 15/16	16 3/8	17¼	16 7/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 27½	G.$ 28	G.$.27 7/8	G.$.28	G.$.28 7/8	G.$ 28¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 730.0	Tls. 727.70	Tls. 732.50	Tls. 726.00	Tls. 724.00	Tls. 712.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.4875	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.4375	Tls. 72.3875	Tls. 72.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 100
Bank of France rate of discount	2%	New York on London	T/T 3.94
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5¾%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 25/32
,, ,, 4 ,,	5⅞%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/2⅞
,, ,, 6 ,,	6%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/5

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 8, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	61	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	84	6.23
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	42½	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	94	5.37
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	14	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	64	10.19
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	87	7.05
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	47	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	46	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	53	11.50
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	102	6.33
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	84	8.70
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	13	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	97¼	6.71
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	65	9.01
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	78¼	7.32
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	99	7.08
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	45	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	39	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	8	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	48	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	30¼	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	41⅞	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	96	10.31
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	65	9.95
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	86½	8.72
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	22½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	14⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	33⅝	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	67¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	32¼	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	13⅞	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	14¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	38	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	8	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	6	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	15½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	65	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	61½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	59½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	36	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	35	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	65	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	22½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

SANYO MARU, August 18.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American,	*Bls* 2,490 *Pls.*	8,715
Babbitt's Metal	,,	101
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates Plain	*Pls.*	889
Petrolatum	,,	131
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	613
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840

CHINESE PRINCE, August 19.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Canvas	*Yds.*	165
Brass Wire	*Pls.*	40
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	351
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	7,789
Steel, Structural	,,	203
Borax	,,	84
Dextrine	,,	462
Glucose	,,	406
Grease Lubsicating Mineral	,,	88
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,080
Vegetable Fats	,,	11
Wax, Paraffin	*Pls.*	228
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	11,552
Machinery	*G. Units.*	10,611

LIBERATOR, August 20.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	1,917
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,101
Steel, Bamboo	,,	419
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	5,295

TANTALUS, August 21.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	1,481
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	370
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,941
Cotton, Raw:		
American,	*Bls.* 1,500 ,,	5,363
Grease	,,	91
Soda, Crystal	,,	64
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,966
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	11
Sand-paper	*Reams*	9
Oil, Lubricting, Mineral	*Galls.*	26,220
,, Transformer	,,	1,000
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,462
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 50 ,,	2,527
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	135,564

TAIYO MARU, August 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds,		
Kiukiang	*Pls.*	14
Tea, Green, Gunpowder,		
Ningpo	,,	47

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, August 21.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 25 *Pls.*	42.62
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung, etc.	*Bls.* 50 ,,	51.17
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 75 *Pls.*	74 76
Tea, Green, other kinds,		
Ningpo	,,	261
Feathers, Duck	,,	28
Hair, Human	,,	143
Oil, Groundnut	,,	147
Rugs	*Pcs.*	14

BRAND, August 22.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Pilings	*Sup. ft.*	121,516
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	3,918,543
Merchantable	,,	777,244

TAIYANG, August 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson	*Pls.*	19
Hyson	,,	23
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	290
Brassware	,,	243
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Oil, Wood	,,	419
Wool, Sheep's	,,	674
Skins, Fox	*Pcs.*	1,130

KARMALA, August 24.

(Agents: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	15
Motor-trucks, & Chassis of	,,	10

NIEL MAERSK, August 24.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Defective Bars	*Pls.*	424
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,431
,, ,, Strips	,,	258
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,070
Ink, Printing	,,	199
Paper, Bond	*Pls.*	10
,, Blotting	,,	21
,, Coated	,,	13
,, Chipboar	,,	2,382
,, Manilla Board	,,	403
,, Printing (Woodfree)	,,	1,313
Resin	,,	367
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,117

KURAMA MARU, August 25.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	*Pls.*	54
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	,,	499
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 16 ,,	51.25
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai	*Bls.* 110 ,,	1.50
,, Antung, etc.	,, 110 ,,	114.89
Silk, Refuse:		
Antung, etc	*Bls.* 53 ,,	148.50
Shanghai	,, 10 ,,	33.16

BORDEAUX MARU, August 25.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 70 *Pls.*	69.07
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,856

SILVERSANDAI, August 28.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	534
Asphaltum Compound	,,	338
Amber Petrolatum	,,	703
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,326
50 ,, ,,	,,	323
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	124
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,680
Resin	,,	366
Sulphur Black	,,	904
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	983
Wax, Paraffing	,,	165
Motor Cars and Trucks, Chassis of	*Pcs.*	26
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	341
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	209
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	621
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 577 ,,	48,464

PRESIDENT HAYES, August 31.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Blankets	*Pls.*	7
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	188
Aluminium Sheets	,,	110
,, Ingots	,,	17
Canned Awabi	,,	23
,, Fruits	,,	47
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	253
Jute Twine	,,	16
Leather, Calf	,,	4
,, Patent	,,	25
,, Sole	,,	27
Macaroni	,,	46
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	252
Paper, Wrapping	,,	20
Soda, Sulphide of	,,	9
Bedsteads	*Pcs.*	42
Machines, Sewing	,,	14
Motor Passenger Cars	,,	10
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	198
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	109
Cigars	*Mille*	10
Cigarettes	,,	120
Coffee	*Catties*	1,116
Chocolate	*Lb.*	1,752
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	3,368

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 2.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	10
Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	306
Ink, Printing	,,	46
Milk, Evaporated	,,	46
Tobacco, Smoking	,,	254

PENRITH CASTLE, Sept. 2.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	62
Rubber Inner Tuber:		
For Motor-cars	,,	18
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	195
Tin Plate Stripes	,,	150
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	27,476
Machinery, and Parts of	*G.U.*	4,477

GOLDEN PEAK, September 2.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Cotton Rags, Old	*Pls.*	1,238
Hair, Human	,,	137

ST. ALBANS, September 4.

Agents: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	9,507

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Sept. 4.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1

KWANTO MARU, September 5.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Taingtao	*Bls.* 95 *Pls.*	92.69
White, Shanghai	,, 225 ,,	222.88
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	360
Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc.	,,	54
Tea, Leaf, Unfired:		
Kiukiang etc.	,,	135
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	247
Brassware	,,	96
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Wool, Sheep's	,,	199
Skins, Rabbit Untanned	*Pcs.*	27,868

CHICHIBU MARU, September 5.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, etc.	*Bls.* 10 *Pls.*	9 78
White, Shanghai	,, 135 ,,	132.49
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White	*Bls.* 50 ,,	88.89
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	84
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	487
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	26
Brassware	,,	8
Wool, Sheep's	,,	176
Woodware	,,	11
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	32

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

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The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

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